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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 97— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Bombay Delegates To Simla.

WAYS AND MEANS OF MEETING DEFICITS.

The deficit budgets of various provinces in India evoked heated criticism in the Council sessions recently, and one thing that was definitely agreed to by all parties including the official benches was to tackle the question of retrenchment in right earnest. Accordingly, a conference of the representatives of the provincial governments has been fixed at Simla on the 18th May. The Bombay Government will be represented by Mr. G. Wiles, Secretary to the Government, Finance Department, and Mr R. D. Bell, Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department. They will probably start for Simla on the 15th May. Although it is too early to say at present as to what subjects they would discuss in the Conference, as the Government of India, has not yet issued difinite instructions on the question, it is presumed that fixing of the salaries of the provincial service would be the first and foremost consideration in view of the growing expenditure in the provincial budgets. The Legislative Councils wanted an all-round cut from ten to thirty three percent both in provincial and All-India services. This question will also be considered at the conference. It is to be seen, however, how far and to what extent the provincial and All-India services would be retrenched. The result of the conference will be communicated both to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, as their sanction is necessary, in case, any drastic measures have to be adopted. The conference will also bear in mind the new constitution of India which is on the anvil and it is probable it will recommend a modification in the salaries of the new I.C.S.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISM.

Pretender's Bid To The Spanish Throne

LONDON, April 24.

Paris.—Legitimist bomb has been thrown at the New Spanish regime by the Spanish Pretender Don Jaime of Bourbon, son of the Famous Don Carlos who himself led his supporters in Carlist War of 1872-76. Jaime has seized the opportunity of the absence of King Alfonso to publish a manifesto calling upon all the Monarchists to rally to the Legitimist cause and to unite in combatting communism. Jaime declares that it is not just that "as result of the failure of the King who did not know how to win the love of his people" the Monarchist movement should end. Jaime offers to put himself at the head of all patriots and declares that he is even ready to shed his blood in the fight against Communism.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ROYALIST PLOT IN SPAIN

And An Intended Rising

LONDON, April 24.

Valencia.—The Civil Governor is reported to have discovered a Royalist plot in which members of the artillery are involved. Two arrests include a young son of an artillery officer who had ordered 5,000 Monarchist cockades from a military clothing factory. It is alleged, on behalf of the artillery regiment, Marquis De Sotelo, ex-Mayor of Valencia, and leaders of the Patriotic Union. It appears that Monarchists' programme included a rising in Cordova.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN JUNE

Madrid.—The Cabinet has decided that elections to the Constituent Assembly shall be held in June, probably on June 21 or on June 25. The Voting age has been reduced from 25 to 23 —Reuter.

MAHATMA HAS INFORMAL TALK WITH BARDOLI PEASANTS

"Have Faith You Will Get Back Your Lands".

BUT ADVISED THEM NOT TO OBSTRUCT PURCHASERS

BARDOLI, April 24.

Mahatma Gandhi had an informal discussion for an hour this afternoon with those peasants of Bardoli taluka whose confiscated lands have been sold by Government to third parties.

It is understood Gandhiji advised them not to obstruct the purchasers of their lands if they came to take possession and to work on the lands. Mahatma Gandhi added that they should have faith that they would get back their lands at no distant date. For the present they might consider them lost in the struggle for freedom.—A. P.

Millowners' "Swadeshism" Exposed.

CRISIS IN INDIAN COTTON TRADE

INDIAN MILLS BOYCOTT INDIAN COTTON AND PREFER AMERICAN

Indian cotton growers are now forced to pay the price for the importation of foreign cotton by Indian mills. Under the plea of necessity for staple cotton, several lacs of foreign cotton bales are imported by mills in the city as well as Ahmedabad. This is mainly due to better profits on fine cloth, and to that extent, its amounts to exploitation of the masses in his country.

EXPLOITING SWADESHI.

The movement of Swadeshi has wonderfully succeeded and all our mills in this country had a satisfactory period to make money, while mills in other parts of the world were forced to close down. It is common knowledge, that if there was no Swadeshi movement in this country, a number of our mills would have closed down long before.

Thus when the country helped the mills in their dark days, they practised an economic fraud on our cotton growers.

FALLING PRICES.

This season, the Indian cotton crop is a small one and the latest Government estimate issued on Thursday estimates total crop at 4,820,000 Bales. In the face of this strong statistical situation, there is no demand either for ordinary cotton or for long-stapled Surat and Navsari styles.

The absence of demand is purely due to heavy imports of American, Egyptian and African cottons. As a result of this, prices of Indian cotton are falling rapidly as compared to Americans. It is feared that with large stocks coming freely from the interior market, the whole structure of the cotton market is likely to face a crisis.

THE COMING CRISIS.

If proper steps are not taken in due time, it will be a calamity to cotton growers which is bound to affect our mills ultimately. Money-market is keeping very tight and considerable contraction of currency has left little money in circulation. Large sums are invested in Treasury Bills, and even middle men are not in a position to hold cotton. Huge declines in the prices of commodities and heavy slump in silver have caused the economic ruin of the rural population in this country and it is for the good of this class the movement of Swadeshi is launched.

DUTY OF MILLOWNERS.

But those who have benifited immensely as a result of this movement seems to have lost sight of their primary duty to the country. Had they not imported foreign cotton, prices of our cotton would have remained at a steady level and would have been saved from a grave situation.

"EVERY LINIENCY WILL BE SHOWN"

—:o:—

Mysore Govt's Sympathy For Agriculturists

BANGALORE, April 24.

A Mysore Government communique announces the appointment of a special committee to inquire into problems connected with malnad (hill) tracts in the State, where economic conditions are stated to have been particularly hard owing to paucity of ready market for garden produce.—A. P.

PESHAWAR MARTYRS DAY

—:o:—

Mammoth Procession In Peshawar.

PESHAWAR, Apr. 23.

A big procession was taken out to-day comprising the combined strength of volunteers of the Khilafat Committee, the Mohd. Ali Regiment, the Saadat Committee, the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Akali Dal, Red Shirts, Congress Committee and many ladies carrying their respective flags and shouting their own slogans. It paraded the city streets terminating in a meeting at Shahibag which passed a resolution sympathising with those killed last year and asking the Frontier to continue the struggle for freedom.

While the procession was passing Kissakhani Bazar, a false alarm caused a stampede among the volunteers and put spectators to flight. At least ten ladies were slightly injured in the resultant rush.—A. P.

"LUCKNOW CONFERENCE DID NOT VOICE MUSLIM INDIA"

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Mirzapur held yesterday, Moulvi Azizuddin presiding, a resolution was passed declaring that in the opinion of the Muslims of Mirzapur no system of electorates would be acceptable to Muslims other than separate electorates. The resolution also declared that the Nationalist Muslim Conference at Lucknow did not voice the sentiment of Muslim India.

Mr. Yusuf Imam is reported to have opposed the resolution, but it was carried by a large majority. —A. P.

FURTHER SACRIFICES IN BARDOLI !

—:o:—

"Honour Once Blasted"

BARDOLI, April 24.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram arrived here this morning via Navsari. At the village of Afva he laid the foundation of houses which will be built in the place of those which are alleged to have been burnt when the farmers emigrated in pursuance of the no-tax campaign. The Sirdar said that like birds which were free they should be unmindful of the breaking of their homes, which might be rebuilt again and again but their honour once blasted could never be retrieved. They should, therefore, be prepared to make further sacrifices when the occasion came.—A. P.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

Aney's Tour Programme In Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, April 24.

Sjt. Madhavrao Aney, Member of the Congress Working Committee and leader of Berar will visit Bhusaval on 26th inst. Jalgaon on 27th inst. Nasik on 28th inst. Kalyan on 29th inst. and Poona on 30th inst. on a Congress propaganda Tour. Meetings will be arranged in all places.

Mr. Aney is going to preside at the Satara District Conference on 1st and 2nd May. After the Conference Mr. Aney is again going to visit several places in Maharashtra.

Mr. J. V. Ketkar, president, Maharashtra Congress Committee visited Lonvala, Karjat Panvel, Pen, Thana and Nasik and delivered lectures at all the places on the work before the Congress Committees. The work of enrolling Congress members is going on vigorously in all places.

AMRITSAR CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL

—:o:—

One Acquitted & One Ordered To Pay Bail

LAHORE, April 24.

In the Lahore High Court to-day Mr. Justice Jallal pronounced orders in the Amritsar Conspiracy Case appeal. The appellant Aryamuni was acquitted and Sushil was ordered to furnish bail of Rs. 1,000 to keep the peace for two years. The sentences of the remaining two accused were upheld.—A. P.

FINED RS. 600 FOR CAUSING DEATH

—:o:—

Military Man's Rash Driving

RANGOON, April 23.

Lieutenant Jelf was convicted to-day for rash driving and causing the death of a Burman and find hundred rupees or in default two months simple imprisonment. The fine, if realised, is to be paid to the deceased's wife.—A. P.

Air Mails

LONDON, April 24.

KUPANG.—Kingsford-Smith has arrived here to pick up City of Cairo's Australian air mails.—Reuter.

SYDNEY.—Plane Southern Sun with 467 lbs. ibs. mail for Australia-England air mail started to-day for Brisbane whence Queensland Air Mail Service will take mail to Port Drawin.—Reuter.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has prohibited the holding of public meetings anywhere within the Municipal limits till after 30th April.—A. P.

CHANGE IN MUSLIM POLITICAL VISION

—:o:—

"Been Always Nationalists To The Core"

DR ALAM ON LUCKNOW DECISION

LAHORE, April 22.

"I was very much impressed by the representative character of the Muslim gathering at Lucknow, says Dr. Alam in a statement to the press. "This Conference will remain a landmark in history for an absolute change in the Muslim political vision. It shall no longer be correct to say that the Mussalmans of India are more communalistic in their outlook or even as much as any other community in this country. The Indian Mussalmans, in fact, have given the lead of nationalism to other communities to-day. Nationalism has all along been preached from the platform of the National Congress which is a national body consisting of different communities but never before in the history of this country has nationalism in such pure and unadulterated form voiced by a communal gathering.

NATIONALISTS TO THE CORE

The Mussalmans of India are entitled to take as much pride in adopting the present attitude as they like. The growing tide of nationalism is now impossible to be checked when this is the attitude of a community which was heretofore wrongly named as communalist. The Mussalmans always loved independence and were nationalist from the core of their heart. It was only to judge them by the voice of that articulate section which falsely claimed to be their representative that they were blamed for nationalism. Today, they have spoken in clear voice and through their proper representatives. Adult franchise with joint electorates will lay down the basis of formation of new economic communities in India instead of the existing religious communities which deserved no place in politics. Let us be truly religious but a political community on religious basis can no longer claim existence in the present advanced stage of the democratic world. I can assert without fear of contradiction that not only every province of India but even different districts of different provinces in the country were so properly and adequately represented through their right spokesmen in the Conference that it is impossible to think of such a representative gathering of this community in the last decade.

LUCKNOW DECISION WILL RE-ECHO THROUGH THE LAND.

Let those who are depending on the sanctity of the loyalists understand the risk they are taking and let them realise the growing sense of true nationalism of the Mussalmans of India. I am confident that before long the voice which is raised from the Muslim Nationalist Conference at Lucknow shall echo from every corner of the motherland and shall make itself heard distinctively and forcibly."—A. P.

AMRITSAR REVOLVER CASE

—:o:—

Transfer Application Dismissed

LAHORE, April 24.

Mr. Justice Bhide of the Lahore High Court dismissed the transfer application filed on behalf of accused Vatsayan in the Amritsar revolver case. The applicant prayed for the transfer of his case from the court of Mr. Laxmi Dutt, Magistrate, first class, to the original side of the High Court. Vatsayan was arrested on 15th November last at Diamguni in Amritsar under section 20 of the Arms Act.—A. P.

Shankeracharya At Peshawar

PESHAWAR, April 24.

Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya, president-elect of the Provincial Sanatana Dharma Conference arrived here to-day. He was taken in a procession in the evening.—A. P.

Ensuring Peaceful Atmosphere for Bakri-Id

—:o:—

MRS. NAIDU CONFERS WITH MUSLIM AND HINDU LEADERS OF BOMBAY

"CELEBRATE FESTIVAL IN TRULY ISLAMIC SPIRIT"

Prominent Muslims' Appeal

Welcome efforts to ensure a peaceful and harmonious celebration of the Bakri-Id festival in Bombay on Wednesday next have been set on foot in the city.

Several prominent Muslim leaders including Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha and Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, ex-Mayor of Bombay responded to the invitation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the Taj Mahal on Thursday afternoon and met her in a Conference.

The Muslim leaders gave a solemn assurance to Mrs. Naidu that they will do everything in their power to allay suspicion or distrust lurking in the minds of the public and ensure a peaceful atmosphere.

LEAFLETS TO BE BROADCAST

Thousands of leaflets and posters printed in Gujerati and Urdu over the signatures of prominent Muslims appealing to the community "to observe the festival in a truly Islamic fashion and to do nothing that will outrage the religious sentiments of other communities" are to be broadcast and distributed.

The Muslim localities are to be divided in Moholles each of which will be in charge of an influential Muslim leader who will exert his utmost to see that the festival passes off smoothly.

CONGRESS MACHINERY IN READINESS

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who was present at the Conference agreed to place the entire Congress machinery in the cause of peace. The local Congress Committee will issue an appeal to Hindus and Muslims alike to maintain harmony.

The Hindus leaders are only too ready to join this "peace mission." They are expected to issue a separate manifesto of "goodwill and greetings" to Mussalmans on the eve of Bakri-Id.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE

On the conclusion of the Conference Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave this striking message to the Hindus and Muslims of Bombay:—

"The Muslim leaders of Bombay have done a fine and timely action in issuing an appeal to their co-religionists on the eve of Bakri-Id. I hope the Hindu community will make a responsive gesture of good-will and friendship to implement the appeal. Bombay has seldom fallen from her high standard of tolerance, harmony and co-operation amongst all communities.

"I am confident that at so delicate and important a moment in our national struggle, she will keep her record and commemorate the coming season by establishing new bonds of communal fellowship and understanding."

"Bombay may well look forward to a peaceful and quiet celebration of the Bakri-Id festival. We have resolved to give a decent burial to communal conflicts and to see that the cordial relations between Hindus and Mussalmans are maintained at all costs." These were the unanimous views expressed by prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders of Bombay to a "Chronicle" representative on Friday.

NO FEAR OF TROUBLE.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, interviewed, said that he at any rate did not expect any unpleasantness to occur during the Bakri-Id festival. The city had earned a reputation for the harmonius relations existing between the sister communities and even to anticipate trouble was quite out of question. But he was prepared to "plunge in any joint effort to bring the two communities into closer union and fellowship."

BOMBAY MAYOR'S VIEWS.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, the president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, said that although no trouble was anticipated it was better to take concerted action. He suggested that the leaders of both the communities must meet and put their heads together. He mentioned that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was making efforts in that direction and declared that if a meeting of the leaders of Muslims and Hindus was arranged the Corporation Hall was at their service. "I will wholeheartedly render any assistance in the noble cause of Hindu-Muslim unity" he said.

MUSLIM COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT.

The following statement issued under the signature of Mr. S. K. Nabiullah, Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Committee which was appointed in 1929 to bring about better communal understanding gives in details the efforts made by Muslims to preserve peace during the Bakri-Id.

An urgent meeting of the Muslim Committee, Bombay, was held on Wednesday April 23, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha to consider ways and means of maintaining perfect peace during the celebration of Bakri-Id and the performance of sacrifices.

Among those present were: Messrs. Husseinbhoy Laljee, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Maulana Irfan, Abu-

(Continued on page 9.)

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, April 24.

Previous Closing Rate	10.31
To-day's Opening Rate	10.40+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.42+.11

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 188-8
Broach Expectation J/A. Rs. 195

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY

Liverpool, April 24.

Previous Closing Rate	5.49
To-day's Opening Rate	5.51+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.57+.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, April 24.

Silver Ready	13	4	0
Higher	1	0	0
Silver Forward	13	3	0
Higher	1	0	0

Tone of Market:
Tone of market quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 24.

1st Settlement	43	12	0
Vaisak	43	12	0
Jate	43	9	0

With Duty.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

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For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Experienced mechanic Taxidriver, Ayahs, Table boys, Childnurses, Governesses, Lady teachers, Lady Doctors, (L. C. P. S.) tutor, Mechanical-electrical Engineer, Lady-canvassers (insurance), Graduate Teachers, (Mathematics-Gujarati). See personally ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Kammar-building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 4877

WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS for "Secret of Happiness" given free for the welfare of mankind. Apply to D. H. Home, Post Box No. 11416. Calcutta.
A S

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Competent stenographers, Mechanical, Gas Engineers, cashiers Boilermaker chargemen and springsmiths. And for Bombay, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, Architecture Draughtsmen, and Indent clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Maunzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaon Road, Bombay.
R0860

WANTED—3 DIVISIONAL MANAGERS, for Bombay Presidency, Western India and Deccan, for a progressive Indian Insurace Company, having most attractive policy plans viz., Benefits of Loan, Accident, Sickness, etc. Business enlisting made easy. Decent salary according to proficiency, plus commission and allowance. Only reliable gentlemen of influence able to invest Rs. 3,000 need apply to Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2891C

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for Railway Transportation School Chandausi. Appointments certain Apply Prospectus with two annas stamps, PRINCIPAL, IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTION, Agra
A R 4326

WANTED in Africa an able, EXPERT CHEMIST with very good practical experience. Ask HIRJI VIRJI, Plot, Bhavnagar.
A R4811

WANTED—AGENTS for canvassing orders for Silks. BALLA CHINA KAMARAJU BROS., Silk Merchants, Peddapuram, (Madras Presidency).

WANTED
for INDIA EQUITABLE
Insurance Co., Ltd

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
Commissariat Building.
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For a big office (1) JUNIOR SHORTHAND TYPIST, (2) Experienced STENOGRAPHER and one GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, knowledge of typing preferred. Apply Box No. 861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A 2915

WANTED—AGENTS and purchasers for Petrol, kerosene and Lubricating oils. Splendid terms. Apply with two annas stamps to NAMBOODIRI BANK Ltd., Alwaye.
A R 4830

WANTED—GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES with Persian (S. T. C. or S. T. C. D. preferred) as teachers. Apply before 10th May 1931. SECRETARY, The Bulsar Sarvajanik Education Society, Bulsar.
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WANTED—RETAIL AGENTS throughout India for handloom made pure SWADESHI PIECE-GOODS. Liberal terms. Apply, THE DESHY INDUSTRIALS, WEAVING FACTORY, Calicut.
A R4876

WANTED—Competent managers, accountants, typists and canvassers on handsome pay according to qualifications. Cash security essential. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to the MAHRATTA SYNDICATE LTD., Pipalmandi, Agra.
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CANDIDATES for Training Railway Postal Canal duties. Apply with 2 annas stamps to Supdt. CENTRAL TLEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES TRAINING, DELHI. Service guaranteed.
A 4864 A

WANTED.—EDUCATED and SMART HINDU LADY for Life Insurance canvassing on Rs. 50 per month with prospects. Previous experience not necessary. Free training to ambitious candidate. Apply Box No. 849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Directress and Organising Secretary for the "Lady Irwin College for Educational Research, Home Science and Training of Teachers" to be established in Delhi. Applicants for the post of Directress should be graduates with a Teacher's Diploma, and must have had Indian educational experience. Preference will be given to those trained in psychological methods, who have first hand knowledge of educational methods in other countries, and are conversant with at least one Indian language. Applicants for the Post of Organising Secretary should be Graduates with experience in organising and Indian education, and special knowledge in Home Science. Salaries from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 750/- according to qualifications and experience. Applications with details as to qualifications and experience accompanied by testimonials and names for reference should reach the HON. SECRETARY, Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji Hotel Cecil, Simla by May 31st.
A 2904

A LARGE INDIAN SOAP FACTORY requires a Toilet Soap manufacturer with experience of not less than five years in large works, preferably an Indian, who has worked in a Factory abroad. The advertisers do not undertake to acknowledge or reply to any enquiries. Apply to Box No. 858 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
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GUJARATI QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT with three years' practical experience with some knowledge in Typing requires part time work. Please apply to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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AVAILABLE at very reasonable rent, excellent OFFICE PREMISES, in BOMBAY HOUSE, Bruce Street, Fort. Please apply stating requirements to Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, same building.
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SPACIOUS SHOW ROOM, GODOWNS and GARAGES on Lamington Road, TO LET, near Bombay Central Station. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 4, Apollo Street.
C 4789

NEPEAN ROAD NO. 16, a very well situated BUNGALOW with garden lately occupied by Mr. H. Brent. Apply RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & CO., 60, Forbes Street.
C R4881

TO LET—Well ventilated rooms in CONGRESS HOUSE, Dadabhai Naoroji Manzil. Apply at the CONGRESS HOUSE.
C R 4866

TO LET—GOOD AIRY ROOMS in GOPAL BHUVAN, 199, Princess Street. Apply MANAGER.
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C 7000

TO BE LET—NICE CHEAP ROOMS in Bungalow, facing East and West with good well water. Rent from Rs. 10 to 40. MOHANLAL PARMANANDDAS KILLAWALA, No. 34, Ram Mandir Road, behind Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle. (East).
C R 4878

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E R 4882

FREE!—Short Review of your life for one year. Send birth-date or zodiac with stamped envelop:—ANDHRA OCCULT HOUSE, Chirala.
P R4870

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Majestic Hotel, Room No. 5. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

IN REPRESENTING GRIEVANCES, etcetra to your superiors for important advice. Send one anna stamp to Post Box 1007, Bombay.
P R 4864

AMERICAN COTTON—CENT PER CENT GUARANTEED. One Special Figure to-day! Remember neglecting to-day is repenting to-morrow! Golden opportunities for Rich and Poor, for Needy and Greedy, to suit all pockets! Fees Rupees Five, Three and One! Saturday Monday doubling. Rupees fifteen. Weekly Forecasts issued every Monday with two figures daily Re. 1/8 only. Our "Sunrise Monthly" free gift, Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road near Excelsior Cinema, Phone 24916.
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WANTED to hear from young educated Bania gentleman re: marriage of Gujerati educated Bania girl. Please write with full particulars to Box No. 854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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INVEST with the CALCUTTA FINANCE COMPANY. Head Office: 1-B. Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. Branch Office: Javakar's Building, New Bhatwadi, Bombay 4. Interest paid at 1 per cent month on or before 5th of every month less postal charges.
L R4854

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AUM.

NOTICE

THIS IS TO INFORM all the Donation Certificate and Bond holders of the UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID AND POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION LIMITED, MADRAS THAT THE SERVICES OF MR. R. N. METHA, KALBADEVI POST BOX NO 2064, BOMBAY WHO WAS WORKING AS OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, HAVE BEEN DISPENSED WITH AND ANYBODY DEALING WITH HIM IN THE SAID CAPACITY WILL BE DOING SO AT HIS OWN RISK. In case any constituent of the Association has paid any money to the said Mr. R. N. Metha and the said money has not reached the Head Office or the Bankers of the Association he alone is personally responsible to the said constituent for the amount received by him as per rules of the Association.

S. N. GHOSE, B.A.,
General Manager.
"Universal Buildings,"
Madras 16th April 1931.
R4891

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS has cut off all connections with Mr. B. I. V. NAIDU, of Bellary, (ex-General Manager, Karlekar Circus). The said Mr. Naidu is in possession of a Promissory Note executed by undersigned which stands adjusted and set off. Anybody dealing with Mr. Naidu, aforesaid either in connection with the above Circus or the promissory Note abovementioned will be the executor of his own wrong and the undersigned won't be held responsible for any dealing therewith.

PROFESSOR SHANKAR,
Karlekar Grand Circus.
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2905

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a Readership in Mathematics in the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application with testimonials giving the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than the 15th June, 1931. For full particulars apply to the Registrar.
2885

Tender.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for constructing the proposed Primary School at Nalbundkiwadi, Mahim, will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5, by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. H. BODDAN,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 24th April, 1931.
2912

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 291 OF 1931.

Re: MAHOMED ABDULREHMAN ALFAZAL, Ebrahim Abdulrehman Alfazal and Abdulla Ebrahim Alfazal all until lately of Bombay, Mahomedans, trading in partnership in the name of Haji Ebrahim Abdulla Alfazal at Hornby Road, within the Fort, and now believed to have absconded to Jeddah: .... Debtors. Ex-parte: SYED MAHOMED MOHSIN ASSAFALLI by Leslie Blunt his duly constituted attorney: Petitioning Creditor.

On the 21st day of April, 1931 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
2918

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a CONSENT DECREE made on the 11th day of February 1931, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 1454 of 1929 the Defendants in the said suit and their servants and agents have been restrained perpetually from selling or offering for sale or passing off time-pieces under any mark or marks which are colourable imitations of the trade mark "BIG BEN" used by our clients the Western Clock Co., of Illinois, U.S.A., in respect of their Time-pieces.

The said Defendants and their Servants and Agents are further restrained perpetually from using the word "BEN" either by itself or as a component part with other word or words as their trade mark in respect of any time-pieces.

Notice is accordingly given to all persons that our said clients are the sole owners of the trade-mark "BIG BEN" as applied to time-pieces and they are also solely entitled to use the word "BEN" as a component part of their trade mark in respect of their time-pieces. Any person or persons found infringing the said trade-mark in any manner will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 24th day of April 1931.

LAM & CO.
Attorneys for the Western Clock Co.
Illinois, U.S.A.
2916

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 134 of 1931.

BHAGWANDAS PARMANAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhaya Mohalla, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) KARAMCHAND MITHARAM, a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. (2) PHAGUMAL KHUBCHAND, a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. (3) KHAILDAS CHANRAI a firm, carrying on business in partnership at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

To,
KHAILDAS CSANRAI, a firm,
3rd defendants
abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed this suit against you and other defendants for a declaration that the hundies particularised in Ex. B to the plaint and the hundi for Rs. 1,200/- particularised in para 8 thereof are not binding on the plaintiff and the same be set aside and cancelled so far as he is concerned. The plaintiff also prays that you and the other defendants be restrained from negotiating the said hundies and that you and other defendants be ordered to pay his costs of the suit

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the 23rd day of June, 1931, being the date fixed for final disposal of this suit at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, with all your witnesses and papers relating to the suit.

Please also take notice that in default of your appearance on the above date the suit will be disposed of in your absence.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1931.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

MESSRS. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2907

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai ZULEIKHABAI MOHAMED ADAMJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients VALLIMOHAMED ALLIMOHAMED and HASSONALLY ALLIMOHAMED. All persons having claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Alli Oomar Street, without the Fort and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 973, New No. 1146, Old Survey No. 1901, New Survey No. 796 and Cadastral Survey No. 3274, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 6082, Street No. 190 and 194 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Alli Oomar Street, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Talka Hurji and others and on or towards the South by the property of Mulla Akbarally Seikh Kamruddin and which premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1931.

PHIROZE B. CHOKSI & CO.,
2902 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale of the property hereunder mentioned, held on the 11th instant, under instructions and at the instance of H. H. WADIA, Esquire, the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Manekial Muruldhar and others) filed in the High Court of Bombay in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction our client was the highest bidder and was declared the purchaser thereof.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalows, messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and outhouses standing thereon situate, in the village of Kirole in the District of Trombay, in the Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 2761 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land bearing Survey No. 77, Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road leading to Ghatkoper Station, on or towards the West by the property of Parmanand Purshotam and on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that partly by the property of Velji Sunderji and partly by the property of Ebji Nathoo and on or towards the South by the property of Shamji Chapal together with such rights (if any) as the estate of Anandji Dayal deceased has in the said passage abutting on the North side of the aforesaid premises.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1931.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
2913

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Pydhoni Chowk, Bombay 3.
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN INDIA.

Need For Reduction In Railway Freight And Land Revenue.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, President, the Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay—as a representative of Bombay Grain and Seeds Trade, in support of the Resolution on Agricultural Produce, at the last sessions of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Delhi:

It is an acknowledged fact that the rapid and unprecedented fall in the prices of agricultural produce has had very serious repercussions on the economic life of the country and has brought to the fore grave issues, which demand very serious and urgent consideration. In order that we may appreciate precisely the enormous extent of the fall in the level of prices of such raw commodities as cotton, jute, rice, wheat, grain and oil-seeds, I think we should better refer to the figures presented by Government in their review of certain main items, of trade during the calender year 1930, circulated along with the recent budget estimates, and as a reference has been made to the percentages by the Mover as well as by Mr. Sirkar I do not think I need quote the figures over again.

With regard to this question of agricultural distress you are aware that the Indian Central Cotton Committee has made out a case for cotton, that at the ruling price of cotton the cultivation of cotton is an uneconomic problem, and I may say that the same is the case with all the other kinds of produce. This state of affairs is very alarming and the situation is equally perplexing. In the face of all this it was the duty of the Government to take bold, efficient and effective measures as suggested in the resolution to mitigate the distress of the great mass of the population.

REDUCE RAILWAY FREIGHT. RATES

In the first place out of sheer justice, if not for rendering any help, the freight rates charged by our railways should have been consdierably reduced. It is the underlying principle, as you know of transport economics that the rates charged for the transport of commodities must bear a proper proportion to the value of the commodity. Though this principle has been acknowledged by those who are responsible for fixing the freight rates on our railways, yet the comparative percentages of freight rates to the value of the commodities make very sorry reading, and give us a clue as to why in India not only the agriculturist but also the railways do not prosper. I may here quote the figures in respect of the percentage of freight on a few varieties of oilseeds. For an ordinary distance and at ordinary prices, the percentage in the case of groundnuts was 16 per cent. before, now it is 31 per cent. Similarly in the case of linseed it was 8 per cent., now it is 20 per cent. or more than double. In Castorseeds, it was 14 per cent. and now it is 20 per cent. and so forth. The logical result of this state of affairs is that the agriculturist has to pay for railway rates a substantial portion of the price realised, which itself is not sufficient to meet the cost of production.

Gentlemen, I need not refer here to the importunate demands of the mercantile community for the reduction in railway freight charges. Any one who has followed the trend of replies given by the Government to the mercantile bodies, as also to the members of the Legislature will be struck with the immobility of the departments concerned. No doubt, the solitary exception in the case of wheat is welcome for what it is worth. In this connection I would draw attention to the speech of the Railway Member in the Legislative Assembly at the time of introducing the Railway budget. In paras 24, 25, and 26 Sir George Rainy has referred to this question. But the arguments that he advances carry no conviction. Unfortunately, the powers-that-be are continuing to administer our transport system on the lines of individualist enterprises, which look only to the present gain and loss regardless of the benefit to the general community.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT AND RICE.

With regard to the need for stopping effectively the imports of wheat and rice, I think I need not take much of your time. The Wheat Import Bill is passed, which levies a prohibitive duty, but the proviso to it nullifies the object aimed at. With regard to rice, a new danger seems ahead as Japanese rice has begun to be imported and we must realise before it is too late its danger, and therefore serious consideration must be given to this problem from now.

With regard to the last portion of the resolution I may first refer to the announcement made by the acting Governor of the U. P. to the effect that the U. P. Government will revert back to the price level of 1916 and adjust land revenue demand in conformity with it. While welcoming this decision so far as it goes, I must observe that the question of the pitch of assessment and remission of land tax is not going to be completely solved by a mere variation in the price level. The question has to be judged from a far broader standard and unless the Government bid goodbye to some of their old pet theories of land tax and antiquated systems of taxation, the peasantry of the country is not going to reap any advantage out of it in the long run. Justice demands remission of land revenue as an immediate relief; and the need for a permanent reduction in the land revenue in the changed economic conditions of the country is obvious. Let us, therefore, hope that the Government will give immediate effect to the recommendations of the resolution and thus give relief to the rural classes. With those words, Gentlemen, I support the resolution.

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CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW.

Sharp Setback In Prices.

Messrs. Moosa & Co have issued the following weekly share market review dated Calcutta 18th inst:—

JUTE SHARES.

The share market during the week has been a very quiet one and prices have experienced a sharp set-back all round. The market for Heavygoods during the week has been a flat one, with sellers predominating and this has had its effect upon the share market.

The half-learly report of the Bally Mills was out during the week and they have passed the dividend to Ordinary shareholders. They also carry a debit balance of about Rs. 70,000 and had to withdraw from the reserves to pay interest on preference shares In their holding of jute stocks they show a loss of over Rs. 3 lacs.

On Thursday weak holders came out to sell and in absence of buyers they had to cut prices considerably before they could sell their holdings. In some instances high priced shares were practically unsaleable. Budgeb Udge, Bally, Barnagore, Clive, Cheviot and Fortgloster and several others suffered a serious set-back. Investors are keeping out of the market.

Market at the close was dull and declining.

JUTE FABRICS.

The gunny market has ruled very quiet and dull. Mills have been eager sellers for Heavygoods and prices have declined in conquence. In Hessians there has been a small business done by shippers in old withs Futka market ruled easier. Hessians (May dely) during the week touched lowest Rs. 8-10 and highest touched Rs. 8-15 and closed at Rs. 8-12.

the Engineering group, a small lot The prices for the P|D. Orders during the week were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	8-12	11-3
Lowest at Rs.	8-10	10-15
Highest at Rs.	8-14	11-5
Closed at Rs.	8-11	11-6

RAW JUTE.

The market has ruled very steady on account of uncertain prospects of the new crop. Sowings so far seem to be less than half of what was sown upto this time last year. Consuming centres are showing no interest also sellers seem to be reserved. Market closed fairly steady. The fluctuation in prices during the week was as follows:—(June Dely). Opened at Rs. 31-8, highest touched Rs. 32-2 lowest touched Rs. 31-6 and closed at Rs. 32-1.

COALS.

Transactions were on a limited scale and prices have been largely maintained. Aldih were easier at Rs. 3-12. Bengal gave way to Rs. 362. Borrea kept fairly steady at Rs. 15-4 and Burraflur round Rs. 14. Burradhemo accounted for a few deals at Rs. 8-4. Katras Jherriah and Mundulpore kept steady at last levels. Marine were dealt in at Rs. 9-8 and South Karanpura at Rs. 3-5. Talcher and Churulia were mentioned at Rs 1-4 each. Raneegunge were in strong feature throughout the early part of the session and prices advanced to Rs. 38 with buyers over, on the rumour that the appeal case which is pending before the Privy Council may be withdrawn by Tatas. At the close there were easier and are quoted at Rs. 37-8. Equitable declined sharply to Rs. 24-12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Iron and Steel issues were quiet but steady and Indian Iron and Steel were quoted at Rs. 4-14 while Bengal Iron are easier at Rs. 3. In of Indian Standard Wagon (Ord) were dealt in at Rs. 22-8 and Marshalls were wanted at Rs. 1-8. A few deals were registered in Electrical section at about unchanged rates. Bengal Telephone Preference changed hands at Rs. 10-4 Dacca Electrics were dealt in at Rs. 13-12 cum the dividend of annas twelve per share. Cuttack Electric were quoted at Rs. 6-4 Shahjehanpur Electrics at Rs. 6-12 and United Provinces Electrics at Rs. 122-8. Sugar shares were easier Cawnpore Sugar changed hands at Rs. 13-8 from a quotation of Rs. 14 and New Savan accounted for a deal at Rs. 6-8.

COTTONS.

This section was practically neglected and no business, of any note, was reported. Towards the close only solitary deal was reported in Elgin Mills (Ordy) at Rs. 80.

TEAS.

A little more business was reported in this section during the week but prices were on lower levels. Dhelakhat changed hands at Rs. 25, Chhonabutti at Rs. 447-8 and Hathkhira at Rs. 6-12. Tirkvar were dealt in at Rs. 20-4, Sungma at Rs. 11, Chandypore at Rs. 51 and Joybirpara at Rs. 17-8.

RAILWAYS.

Sellers still predominated in Light Railways group and business was restricted. Darjeeling-Himalayan(Ord) registered a considerable drop and are quoted at Rs. 107. Howrah-Amta were also easier at Rs. 115. Bukhtiarpore Bihar were, however, unchanged at late rate.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET.

Weak Holders Pressing Sales.

Bombay, April 22.

Yarn market has continued to remain steady but owing to absence of satisfactory demand prices have not shown any improvement inspite of expectations and inspite of the steady prices of Cotton during the whole week. In some cases prices have a tendency to decline a little owing to the pressure of sale from weak holders as a result of financial stringency. The undertone is indeed very steady and our Mills have adopted a rather firm attitude and some of the dealers also believe that the undertone will continue to remain steady but in the midst of all these favourable circumstances none of them show any eagerness to make fresh purchases owing to very poor demand from the consuming districts. Stocks with the consuming districts are not very large but the offtake is generally poor everywhere at present. In the Punjab there is a season of reaping the harvest and weavers do not therefore regularly work on the looms. In Rangoon on account of the political disturbances and also due to the internal competition from the local Mills demand at present is very poor and that too at prices which are comparatively below those ruling only three months back. In Southern Indian markets there is all along a keen competition between several local Mills and prices do not show any improvement owing to such undue competition. In other parts of India, however, there is also a limited demand. Inspite of the continued Swadeshi propaganda it is very surprising that there has not been yet sufficient demand in Indian yarns and it is now evident that the present state of affairs is mostly due to the very low prices of agricultural commodities as a result of which it does not pay the masses to pay any higher prices for manufactured goods. In the circumstances demand continued rather limited and whilst we do not expect prices to improve we also do not expect any material decline from the present level.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is practically no business in this class of yarns and in stock only a few twofold yarns find sale without any margin to the dealers. In Forward business dealers do not take any interest.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There is no change in prices since our last report but business is very limited, and in small lots only. Forward business is at a standstill.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The undertone is rather weak and prices are more inclined to decline owing to absence of satisfactory offtake since the last few days. Demand from consuming districts is very limited and is more centred in cheap lots. The future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

There has been yet no improvement in prices and our Mills find it very difficult to meet them in prices and therefore fresh business resulting during the week is very limited. The feeling is undoubtedly better but the offers received by our Mills are yet at very low prices which leave them no margin and in some cases a heavy loss. It is reported that the up-country Mills have been meeting their buyers in their requirements and it is very difficult for the local Mills to make any sales at satisfactory prices. It is also understood that several new Mills are springing up in Ahmedabad and various other places whereas our local Mill's have been passing through difficult times. We however believe that as soon as some more confidence is restored there will be some further buying in the next few days and more sales will be arranged by our Mills in course of time.

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WORDS OF WISDOM

(By CHANDAN T. MIRCHANDANI)

Life is a search after power; and this is an element with which the world is so saturated, that no honest seeking goes unrewarded.

Youth is a blunder; manhood is a struggle; old age is a regret.

—DISRAELI.

The chessboard is the world. The pieces are the phenomena of the Universe; the rules of the game are what we call the laws of Nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just and patient. But also we know to our cost that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance.

—T. H. HUXLEY.

Logical consequences are the scare crows of fools and the beacons of wise men.

—J. H. HUXLEY.

A degenerate nobleman, or one that is proud of his birth, is like a turnip. There is nothing good of him, but that which is underground.

S. BUTLER.

What a recreation it is to be in love! It sets the heart aching so delicately, there's no taking a wink of sleep for the pleasure of the pain.

G. COLMAN.

It is best to love wisely, no doubt; but to love foolishly is better than not to be able to love at all.

THACKERAY.

Love, which is the essence of God, is not for levity, but for the total worth of man.

EMERSON.

Nothing being more preposterous than for those who were professedly aiming at men's hearts, to miss the mark by shooting over their heads.

ROBERT SOUTH.

The utmost excellence at which humanity can arrive is a constant and determinate pursuit of Virtue, without regard to present dangers or advantage.

JOHNSON.

Man's use and function are to be the witness of the glory of God, and to advance that glory by his reasonable obedience and resultant happiness.

RUSKIN.

What a piece of work is a man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! in form and moving, how express and admirable! in action, how like an angel! in apprehension, how like a God! The beauty of the world! The paragon of animals!

SHAKESPEARE.

He who is harmonised by Yoga the self-purified, self-ruled the senses subdued, whose self is the self of all beings, although acting he is not affected. He who acteth placing all actions in Brahman, abandoning attachment, is unaffected by sin as a lotus leaf by the waters.

BHAGAVAD GITA.

The harmonised man, having abandoned the fruit of action attaineth to eternal Peace: the non-harmonised, impelled by desire, attached to fruit are bound. Mentally renouncing all actions, the sovereign dweller in the body resteth serenely in the nine-gated city neither acting nor causing to act.

BHAGAVAD GITA.

No character would inspire us with an enthusiastic admiration of his virtue, if that virtue consisted only in an absence of vice; something more is required: a man must do more than merely his duty, to be a hero.

SIR JOSHIA REYNOLDS.

* * * *

We respect the corporal frame of man, not merely because it is the habitation of a rational, but of an immortal soul.

—WORDSWORTH.

* * * *

They that marry ancient people merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hope that one will come to cut the halter.

—FULLER

* * * *

Marriage—when it is marriage at all—is only the seal which marks the vowed transit of temporary into untiring service, and of fitful into eternal love.

RUSKIN.

* * * *

Men are April when they woo, December when they wed; maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.

SHAKESPARE.

* * * *

He that loves not his wife and children, feeds a lioness at home and broods a nest of sorrows; and blessing itself cannot make him happy.

JERANY TAYLOR.

* * * *

Bright thoughts, clear deeds, constancy, fidelity, bounty, and generous honesty are the gems of noble minds.

SIR THOS. CROWNE.

* * * *

We learn wisdom from failure much more than from success. We often discover what will do, by finding out what will not do; and probably he who never made a mistake never made a discovery.

SMILES.

* * * *

Oh, base and absurd study, for a man to study his money and please himself with handling and counting the same; for that's the way whereby covetousness maketh her approaches.

MONTAGUE.

* * * *

We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British public in one of its periodical fits of morality.

MACAULAY.

* * * *

Music is both sunshine and irrigation to the mind; but when it occupies it and covers it too long, it debilitates and corrupts it.

W. SAVAGE LANDOR.

* * * *

Plain truth will influence half a score men at most in a nation, or an age, while mystery will lead millions by the nose.

BOLING BROKE.

* * * *

Verily, in whom unwisdom is destroyed by the wisdom of the self, in them wisdom, shining as the sun, reveals the Supreme. Thinking on that, merged in that, stablished in that, solely devoted to that, they go whence there is no return, their sins dispelled by wisdom.

BHAGAVAD GITA.

* * * *

He, whose self is unattached to external contacts and findeth joy in the self, having the self harmonised with Brahman by Yoga, enjoys happiness exempt from decay. The delights that are contact—born, they are verily wombs of pain, for they have beginning and ending, O Kaunteya; not in them may rejoice the wise.

BHAGAVAD GITA.

* * * *

He who is able to endure here on earth, ere he be liberated from the body, the propulsive force arising from desire and passion, he is harmonised, he is a happy man.

BHAGAVAD GITA.

* * * *

Art is the perfection of Nature. Nature hath made one world, and art another. In brief, all things are artificial: for nature is the art of God.

—SIR THOS. BROWNE.

—o—

You cannot do better than have recourse to nature herself, who is always at hand, and in comparison of whose true splendour the best coloured pictures are but faint and feeble.

—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

—o:—

Nature-Worship will be found to bring with it such a sense of the presence and power of a Great Spirit as no mere reasoning can either induce or Controvert.

—RUSKIN

—:o:—

There is eloquence in the tongueless wind, and a melody in the flowing brooks and the rustling of the reeds beside them, which by their inconceivable relation to something within the soul, awaken the spirits to a dance of breathless rapture.

—SHELLEY.

—:o:—

Necessity is the plea for every infringement of human freedom. It is the argument of tyrants: it is the creed of slaves.

—W. PITT.

—:o:—

Necessity seems to bear a divine character, while the determinations of the human will may be imbued with pride.

—MME. DE STAEL.

—o:—

There is nothing in the whole world so unbecoming to a woman as a Non-Conformist Conscience.

—OSCAR WILDE.

—:o:—

That principle to which polity owes its stability, Life its happiness, Faith its acceptance, and creation its continuance, is obedience.

—RUSKIN.

—:o:—

It is impossible to see two opinions exactly semblable: not only in divers men, but in any one same man at several hours.

—MONTAIGUE.

—:o:—

Man is not the creature of circumstances. Circumstances are the creatures of men.

—DISRAELI.

—:o:—

It is but poor eloquence which only shows that the orator can talk. Words should be employed as the means, not as the end: language is the instrument, conviction is the work.

—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

—:o:—

He who is happy within, who rejoiceth within, who is illumined within, that Yogi, becoming Brahman, goeth to the Brahma-Nirvana. The Rishis, their sins destroyed, their duality removed, their selves controlled, intent upon the welfare of all beings, obtain the Brahma-Nirvana.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

—:o:—

Brahma—Nirvana lies near to those who know themselves, who are disjoined from desire and passion, subdued in nature, of subdued thoughts. With senses, mind and Reason ever Controlled, solely pursuing Liberation, the Muni, having for ever cast away desire, fear and passion, he verily is liberated.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

o

Having known Me, as the Enjoyer of sacrifice and of austerity the mighty Ruler of all the worlds and the Lover of all beings, he goeth to Peace.

—BHAGAVAD-GITA.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Improved Textile Situation.

Bombay, April 20.

In their weekly market letter Messrs. Langley & Co. state that steadier silver markets can not be without a favourable effect on the Far East from which there are undoubtedly signs of increased Textile action. This statement goes to prove that heavy decline in the values of silver was responsible for the lethargy and dullness of textile markets The report reads as under:—

AMERICANS.

Since last we wrote, value in America show approximately no change. Upturns have continued to meet further May liquidation by the Co-operatives and tired longs and weak markets have attracted a somewhat improved trade demand. The official consumption figures issued last week show that the American Mills during March consumed 491,000 bales—giving a slightly higher daily rate of consumption than February. They also indicated an increase in the working spindles compared with the previous month while the total shipments from America for the month of March were greater than the figures for both March 1930 and March 1929—a welcome if somewhat belated sign of an improved foreign demand for American cotton.

After the recent drastic liquidation in preparation for heavy tenders against the May position, there are definite signs of an oversold position and we would remind our readers that the same technical position, which arose through the same kind of liquidation prior to the March tender day, resulted in an appreciable upward movement when the tenders were promptly stopped. At that time, the carrying premium from March to May was roughly 25 points, while to-day it stands at 26 points from May to July. It is reasonable, therefore, to assume that there will be no more difficulty in taking care of the May tenders than there was of the March and we look for an all round improvement in values should the same strong interests take up cotton.

For the time being, however, it looks unlikely that much movement will be seen. We are now in the middle of the planting season, and pending reliable indications as to the reduction, there seems little incentive for either the speculative or trade elements to take a definitely strong line.

Steadier silver markets cannot be without a favourable effect on the Far East from which, there are undoubtedly signs of increased Textile activity.

While we think it is too early to expect much upward movement, we deprecate any operations on the "short" side preferring to accumulate requirements in easy markets.

BOMBAY.

Locally, values are about unchanged over the week. Dull and quiet markets have been the order of the day with most operators awaiting further developments. Generally speaking the export enquiry has been quiet though small orders have been booked with most outlets. Local Mills have continued as hand-to-mouth buyers except for staple cotton of which further good lines have been placed particularly in Africans and Americans. Indian staple styles have ruled slightly easier and Mills have evinced some interest in them.

"Taking The Cake"

"Dost thou think," said Mir Toby to Malvolio in "Twelfth Night", "dost thou think, because thou think, because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

At the "Parish Ales" of Old England a cake was frequently given as a prize in some competition or another. Still earlier in history—in ancient Greece—it was the custom, at certain festivals, to present a cake to the competitor whoh held out the longest. In Ireland, at one time, a cake was the reward given to the best dancer at a fair or a dancing competition.

We now speak of anything very remarkable as "taking the cake." This description is, however, usually applied to some outstanding piece of impertinence or a particularly fool-hardy action.

For example, an office-boy who, when told he would be "kicked out on the spot," replied: "But I ain't got no spot," was said to "take the cake".

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IN THE REALM OF GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

(Selected By:—PARASTANDEH.)

"The word 'saint' should be ruled out of present life. It is too sacred a word to be lightly applied to anybody, much less to one, like myself, who claims only to be a humble searcher after truth....The politician in me has never dominated a single decision of mine, and, if I seem to take part in politics, it is only because politics encircle us to-day like the coil of a snake from which one cannot get out, no matter how one tries."

"Non-violence does not mean meek submission to the will of the evil-doer, but the pitting of one's whole soul against the will of the tyrant....I would risk violence a thousand times rather than the emasculation of the race....Where there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, I advice violence. I cultivate the quiet courage of dying without killing. But to him who has not this courage, I advise killing and being killed rather than shamefully fleeing from danger. For he who runs away commits mental violence; he runs because he has not the courage to be killed while he kills."

"I do not remember ever having told a lie during this period, (childhood) either to my teacher or to my school mates."

"I do not think it (i.e. his marriage) meant to me anything more than a prospect of good clothes to wear, drum beating marriage processions, rich dinners and a strange girl to play with. The carnal desire came later."

I stood up, but my heart sank into my boots. My head was reeling and I felt as though the whole Court was doing likewise. I could think of no question to ask."

"I hope God will give me the courage and the sense to forgive them and to refrain from bringing them to law. I have no anger against them. I am only sorry for their ignorance and narrowness. I know that they sincerely believe that what they are doing to-day is right and proper I have no reason, therefore, to be angry with them." (M. K. G's answer to the question:—If the whites carry out their threats, how will you stand by your principle of non-violence?)

"God has been abundantly kind to me. He has warned me the third time that there is not as yet in India that truthful and non-violent atosphere which, and which alone, can justify mass disobedience which can be at all described as civil—which means gentle, truthful, humble, knowing wilful yet loving, never criminal and hateful. He warned me in 1919 when the Rowlatt Act agitation was started, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, and Kheda erred; Amritsar and Kasur erred. I retraced my steps, called it a Himalayan miscalculation, humbled myself before God and man, and stopped not merely mass Civil Disobedience but even my own, which I know was intended to be civil and non-violent. The next time it was through the events of Bombay that God gave me a terrific warning. He made me an eye witness.....I stopped mass Civil Disobedience....The humiliation was greater, but it did me good. I am sure that the nation gained by the stopping.

"Non-violent non-co-operators can only succeed when they have succeeded in attaining control over the hooligans of India."

"Confession of error is like a broom that sweeps away dirt. I feel stronger for my confession."

"In Civil Disobedience there should be no excitement. Civil Disobedience is a preparation for mute suffering. Its effect is marvellous, though imperceived and gentle."

"It is better to be charged with cowardice than to sin against God."

"Affection cannot be regulated or manufactured by law."

During our earthly life there will be these lables. (Hinduism, Islam, or Christianity.) I would prefer to retain the lable of my fore-fathers so long as it does not cramp my growth and does not debar me from assimilating all that is good anywhere else."

I believe in the message of Jesus, as I understand it in the Sermon on the Mount, unadultrated. My own humble interpretation of the message is different from the orthodox interpretation. The message has suffered distortion in the West. Much of what to-day passes under the name of Christianity is a negation of the Sermon on the Mount. Let not the people of the East confuse the teaching of the Jesus with what passes as modern civilisation. Let them not be dazzled by the splendour that comes from the West..... I say to young men, by all means drink in deep the fountains that are there in the Sermon on the Mount; but then you will have to take up sackcloth and ashes. You dare not serve God and Mammon both."

I intend to identify myself with the cause of the poorest of the poor....Unless I am rendered the humblest of the humble, I cannot experience the direct communion with God that I wholeheartedly cherish to attain."

"Let it be understood that I am uncompromisingly against all war."

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL-MADE PIECEGOODS.

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GREY GOODS.

(Note:—The prices mentioned below are ex-mill prices.)

BOMBAY, April 22.

GREY LONGCLOTH.

Name of Mill			Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
Bombay Dyeing	..	S-quality	5 2 0
Bomanjee Petit	..	92-1|2 Sea Horse	6 3 0
Coimbatore Spg.	..	78 Electric Light	7 12 0
Colaba Land	..	6 Horse	0 12 0
Currimbhoys	..	91-1|2 Mahal	6 4 0
Crown Mill	..	13-1|2 Kaliamardhan	7 13 0
David Mill	..	1105-V-quality	5 9 3
Dinshaw Petit	..	8705 Crown	6 8 6
Framjee Petit	..	8605 Military Camp	6 13 3
Hindoostan Mill	..	8705 Tigers	7 13 0
Jacob Sassoon	..	Char Minar	6 12 0
Manockjee Petit	..	92-1|2 Patangia	6 3 0
Mysore Spg.	..	848 Two-birds	11 6 0
New Gt. Eastern	..	6 Horse and Umbrella	6 12 0
Rachael Sassoon	..	5303.....	6 10 3
Sholapur Mill	..	1400.....	8 15 6
Western India	..	BBB-13-1|2 Cocoanut Tree	7 10 0

GREY SHIRTING.

Apollo Mill	..	3625 Pyala	6 3 0
Berar Mfg.	..	13-1|2 13-1|2 Pushpavati	6 13 3
Bomanjee Petit	..	16235 Susla	5 7 9
Bombay Dyeing	..	136-1|2	6 3 0
Century Mill	..	3625 Bugle	6 3 0
Century Mill	..	12500 Mand and Globe	7 1 0
Crown Mill	..	140-1|2 Tijori	7 3 0
Currimbhoys	..	1215 Dog	7 10 6
David Mill	..	404 S-quality	4 15 0
Dinshaw Petit	..	3625 Sun	5 5 6
E. D. Sassoon	..	91' 1|2 91--|2....	5 13 6
Edward Sasson	..	6404 (l'ght-weight)	5 14 6
Framjee Petit	..	3625 Pehlwan	5 12 3
Framjee Petit	..	621 (X-quality)	5 2 6
Manockjee Petit	..	3625 Cock	5 7 9
New Gt. Eastern	..	1305 Lion Rampant	6 7 6
Phoenix Mill	..	3401 Turkish Lady	6 0 0
Tata Mill	..	335 Darji	6 12 0
Western India	..	140-1|2 Sundari	7 3 0

GREY SHEETING.

Colaba Land	..	1300 Rising Sun	6 7 6
Manchester	..	MM 1215.....	7 14 0
Victoria Mill	..	11.....	6 5 0
Victoria Mill	..	1111.....	5 5 0

GREY DOMESTICS.

Bomanjee Petit	..	800 Rashi	4 12 0
Colaba Land	..	12 Rising Sun	8 0 0
Crown Mill	..	1200 Tijori	3 10 0
Currimbhoys	..	10000 Post Box	6 3 0
Manockjee Petit	..	28000 Krishna	8 2 0
Mysore Spg.	..	2700 Two-Bird	13 9 0
New Gt. Eastern	..	1215 Cocoanut Tree and Lion	3 0 0
Swadeshi Mill	..	34100 Kamal	18-7-6
Tata Mill	..	3803 Darji	15 10 0

GREY CHADAR.

(per pair)

Ahm. Advance	..	1406-Plain Bull	1 15 6
Ahm. Advance	..	5055-Twill weave	1 10 6
Berar Mfg.	..	115-XX, Tiger	1 8 6
Crown Mill	..	1215 Tijori	1 15 3
Currimbhoys	..	801 Mahal	1 6 0
Manockjee Petit	..	309 Elephant	1 10 10
Mysore Spg.	..	220 Two-Bird	1 11 9
Mysore Spg.	..	240 Two-Bird	2 0 9
Rachael Sassoon	..	1215 Hiraluxmi	1 14 0
Sholapur Spg.	..	245.....	1 6 4
Swadeshi Mill	..	5050 Kamal	1 10 3
Tata Mill	..	650 Darji	1 14 0

GREY DRILL

(per piece)

Currimbhoys	..	12125 Tiger	5 5 6
Manchester Mill	..	22.....	7 14 0
Mysore Spg.	..	1525 Two-Bird	13 0 6
Victoria Mill	..	4130-1|2.....	6 11 3

GREY DHOTIES.

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Ahm. Advance	..	1940 Bull (N.B.)	2 1 6
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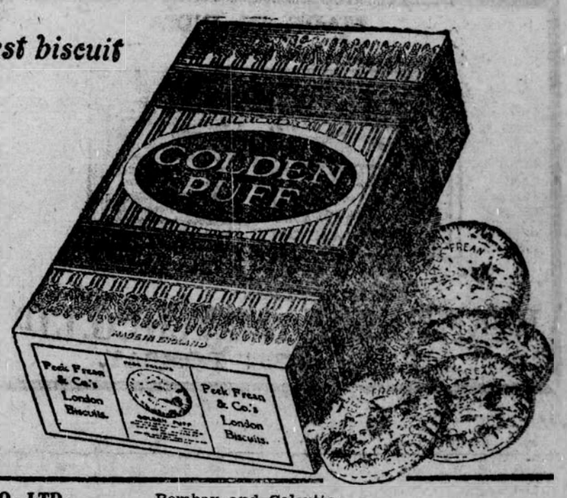

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How our Wives & Sons were Saved.

Edulji Maneckji Modi, Mill Engineer, Crown Building, Foras Rd., Bombay, writes:—In the interest of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to give expression to my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, for his thorough and speedy cure of a serious complaint from which my only son was suffering. The trouble started from Sciatica and 'Neurasthenia' and developed into Paralysis with shortening of the Muscles of the left leg from the hip down to the foot and acute pain in the spinal region, abdomen and in the leg also. Finding the patient's condition only went from bad to worse under the treatment of various leading Surgeons and Doctors, the paralytic attack extending, during the course of these treatments even to the eyes which he became unable to open without feeling giddiness. I began to despair about my son's condition. Six months elapsed thus, my son being confined to bed all the time. At this juncture, being advised by a friend to consult Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, I immediately entrusted the case to him. The beneficial effects of his treatment made themselves felt from the very beginning and in the course of four months, he succeeded in effecting the thorough cure of the complaint except for the very slight troubles the patient feels in walking which also I believe, will be set right very soon The above is a bare statement of facts without the least tinge of exaggeration and I hope many other helpless sufferers will similarly avail themselves of Dr. Tandon's marvellous skill and experiences in curing helpless cases. Verily, Dr. Tandon's treatment was a God-send to me. When I attempt words fail me to adequately thank him.

(Sd.) EDULJI MANECKJI MODI.

Mr. D. S. Barve, Race Horse Owner, Chaupati, Bombay, writes:—For the benefit of society in general and for the preventing of premature deaths in particular, I recommend the services of Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath, next to Italian Restaurant, Chaupaty, Bombay, whose amazing power of curing dangerous diseases is mysteriously miraculous. The numerous testimonials, he holds from distinguished personages, European as well as Indian, in various walks of life such as the Landed Aristocracy, Judicial Officers. Doctors and others, speak in very high terms of the remarkable skill and unfailing judgment that have enabled Dr. Tandon to achieve success in cases given up as lost by the most eminent doctors. Led by a perusal of these testimonials I confidently consulted him in a very serious case of my wife who had suffered for years together from a very bad type of malarial fever which in spite of various prescriptions and numerous injections by some of the most eminent Doctors of Sholapur, Poona and Bombay, developed into a very pernicious species of Anaemia accompanied with many and serious complications such as Dilatation of the heart, enlargement of liver, general swelling all over the body and a very severe cough. At this juncture the case was pronounced hopeless by the attending Doctor in Bombay. It was in such an advanced stage of the disease that hoping against hope, entrusted the case to Dr. Tandon, who, to our great surprise, cured her completely in a curious manner and in a very short time, by merely administering a few small doses of his sweet medicines of very peculiar potency, for which I am exceedingly indebted to him and I can most confidently say that he is indeed a miracle-worker of infinite service to suffering humanity.

(Sd.) D. S. BARVE.

Mr. Veljee Anandjee Maheshri, B.A., LL.B., 308, Dongri Street, Bombay, writes:—My wife had been ailing nearly last four years and the main complaint was sprue. She was treated for years by Doctors and Native Physicians, but in vain. About three months back, at the recommendation of my friend, I kept my wife under the treatment of Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, and I can now confidently say that my wife is entirely cured of sprue. The beauty of the cure is that she had begun to improve from the very first prescription and she was advised to take all food from the start, whereas she was kept by the doctors and physicians on buttermilk. I am indebted to Dr. Tandon for this cure and hope the other sufferers will also consult Dr. Tandon if they have not found cure elsewhere.

(Sd.) VELJEE ANANDJEE.

Seth Punumchand Ratanlal Paraogi, 110-112, Galwadi, Bombay, writes:—My wife was suffering from Sprue and Fever for 2 or 3 years. She was treated by many Doctors and Vaidyas, but to no effect. She had become so much emaciated that nothing was left in her except bones. This put me to great anxiety and I had given her up as lost. One day Seth Amichand of Seoni, District Nagpur, took me to Dr. D. D. S. Tandon. After consulting him I placed my wife under his treatment for about four or five months. It gives me great pleasure to say that my wife got complete cure of all her ailments from Dr. Tandon's treatment, and now she is perfectly healthy. Thereafter my son had a very big Tumour on the head. Doctors whom I consulted advised me to take him to Hospital where operation was recommended. I did not consent to operation and took my boy to Dr. Tandon, who cured him by internal use of medicines without resorting to operation.

(Sd.) PUNUMCHAND.

DR. TANDON, BABULAL MANSION, Chowpatty, Sea Face, Bombay.

STATE COUNCIL FOR SANDUR

—:o:—

Association Of Non-Officials

(From A Correspondent.)

SANDUR, April 21.

By a Proclamation issued on the 20th by Shrimant Raja Saheb of Sandur, a State Council was constituted consisting of officials and non-officials nominated by the Durbar. The Members were sworn in at a meeting held in the Tara High School Hall. Being the first institution of the kind in the State. His Highness the Rajasaheb has considered it expedient not to arm it with extensive powers. It shall for the present be a purely deliberative, consultative and advisory body in all matters that are referred to it by the Government of the State. The meeting was presided over by Shrimant Sardar B. Y. Ghorpade, the father of the Ruler. The Sardar Saheb is the Vice-President of the Council, the Ruler being the President. The main idea that led to the institution of this Council is to establish better relations between the Ruler and the ruled, and to educate the subjects of the State to participate later on in matters relating to the Administration of the State.

SHIV RAO'S TRIBUTE

Mr. P. Shiva Rao, ex-M.L.C., and a prominent member of the Bellary Bar, thanked the Darbar on behalf of the Councillors for having liberalised the Government of the State by associating the subjects in matters of administration. When all over there is an agitation for an All-India Federation, he observed that it is really a matter for congratulation that His Highness the Rajasaheb should have inaugurated this progressive measure in this ancient State, which though small in size, exercises all the sovereign powers. He hoped that in the fullness of time, this advisory Council would develop into a Representative Assembly of the type of Mysore, or into the Sri Moolam Popular Assembly of Travancore, and that the Councillors would rise equal to the occasion, and thus justify the trust reposed in them by His Highness the Rajasaheb.

The Council will be formally inaugurated by Lieut.-Colonel H. R. N. Pritchard, C.I.E., O.B.E., Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, in about the middle of July.

PUBLIC WORKER HONOURED

—:o:—

Address To Surnaji

(From A Correspondent.)

JODHPUR, April 20.

"Under the auspices of Oswal Yuvak Sangh, Jodhpur, a meeting was held on 18th inst. at Jain Mission under the Presidentship of Bhandarji Jeswantmallji to present a welcome address to Kunwar Anand Raiji Surana in appreciation of his valuable and self-less services rendered by him to the Oswal Community in particular and Marwar public in general. A silver casket and a purse of Rs. 101 with a gold medal was also awarded to him.

The President, while eulogising his services exhorted the members of the Sangh to follow his foot path. The Suranaji replied the address in a few respectful words urging on the Members of the Sangh to sink their differences and to work unitedly with better zeal and energy for the common welfare. Doubtless, many hardships and troubles lay in their way.

WAR ON GAMBLING.

Congress Volunteers' Successful Picketing.

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, April 20.

In the annual Car Festival of Shree Tondaya Swami of Gadag the proprietor of "Napolean Amusement Company" pitched his tent on the Math premises representing to the Math authorities that he would start some play of jugglary. But it became known in the course of 4 or 5 days that it was nothing but gambling. It began to attract wast crowds from far and near.

It was only on the 18th instant that the local Congress Committee came to know of the real nature of the game. No sooner did they get the clue than they posted about 40 Voluntees round about the tent where the gambling was practised. The Congress Volunteers successfully picketted the tent resulting in the closing down of the game.

One Kashinath of Hubli had started a similar game in the local Machonici Market. That too was stopped by the efforts of the volunteers.

Quetta, April 22.—The body of Bombadier Andrews, 2nd Light Battery, Royal Artillery, was found here yesterday in a well in the vicinity of Pellers Cinema. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

Mr. Highet, Director of Establishment, Railway Board, will officiate as Agent of North Western Railway vice Col. Walton proceeding on leave.

The Simla Municipality has decided to give an address of welcome to His Excellency Lord Willingdon.—A. P.

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ALL DUE TO "BURRA SAHIBS."

—:o:—

Colour Bar In England.

D. P. R. writes in the "Spectator":—

The growing colour prejudice against the Indian in England is due, among other things, to the fact that the Britishers retired from oversea dependencies and now permanently settled in England are increasing in number from year to year. Through circumstances which they could not always help these gentlemen had occasion to see only a small section of the people in those countries and by no means the best side of their character. Therefore the opinions which are now given and taken as the result of lifelong experience were really formed on imperfect knowledge.

An Indian Civil Servant goes out to India at about twenty-four. During the first four or five years of his career in India he is posted to a country town in the capacity of what is called a sub-divisional magistrate. He spends the morning in going through his files and receiving visitors who are mostly title-holders and title-seekers or seek jobs for themselves or their dependants. The hours between eleven and four—the so-called office hours—he spends in trying criminal cases of all descriptions such as theft, burglary, arson, rape, poisoning, etc. The European community in such town is extremely small, consisting often of a few jute merchants with whom he spends the evening. He cannot help listening to their complaints of the tricks played on them by the native brokers. He does not seek any Indian society, because the Indians he has met or heard about did not impress him. Four or five years of life like this and the young English Civil Servant has formed his opinion of India.

Perhaps I should try by one example to illustrate the kind of social relations that exist between the Government officials and popular leaders in India. The following episode was related to me by an Indian gentleman. The Honourable Mr. S. Sinha (of the Indian Civil Service), a son of the late Lord Sinha, had been for about two years sub-divisional magistrate in a country town when he went to marry the daughter of a distinguished Calcutta physician. On the conclusion of the marriage as he was about to return to his post, his father-in-law said to him: "Please remember me to Mr.——," naming a well-known public man, resident in that town. Mr. Sinha replied: "I am sorry, I don't know him. He never came to see me, nor did I have occasion to meet him." "What a pity," said the father-in-law. "We have been good friends for years. It is a privilege to know him. He is one of our ablest men in Bengal." He then gave his son-in-law a letter of introduction to the gentleman in question.

Meanwhile, it is absolutely necessary to do something to improve the relations between the official world and the public in India. The best course would be to send away on pension all the British members of the Civil Service and the Police Service over the age of thirty and appoint young men from England to take their places. A fresh man from England, in spite of his garbled knowledge of Indian history, is not from the beginning quite so prejudiced, unless he is taught by an Indian ex-Civil Servant father to detest the Indian, as Mr. Churchill says in his autobiography that he was "taught to detest the Irish" (a confession that were far better omitted). It is the senior people in the Services who as "experts" infuse the poison of suspicion and hatred into the freshers. But such a step would be too drastic and impracticable. Therefore, the new arrivals from England should be given absolute freedom to form their own social connexions and know India on their own without taking the opinion of their seniors ready made.

Numerous books have been published on India lately. But in my opinion there are only two that face this problem squarely, namely:—

An Indian Diary, by Edwin Montagu, and
Must England Lose India? by Lt.-Colonel Osburn.

These two books should give much material for reflection to those who have the magnanimity and courage to open this sore question. We can only hope and pray that the right solution may be found.

Some Selections.

(BY B. N. WAGLE.)

No lands have to be conquered here, no peoples to be enthralled or exterminated, but all human beings to be united by a bond of divine brotherhood and sisterhood—even as to-day nationals are united by a bond of materialistic patriotism. Freedom, equality and unity will be the tripod on which this divine state will stand firmly rooted, and godliness and love will be the unifying cement holding together its various members.

—SWAMI GOVINDANANDA.

Evil is often the result of over anxiety, and men are always trying to do too much, they are not content to leave well enough alone, to do always just what the occasion demands and no more. They exaggerate every action and so produce Karma to be worked out in a future birth.

—H. P. BLAVATSKY.

Take notice that all events turn out justly, and that if you observe nicely, you will not only perceive a connection between causes and effects; but a sovereign distribution of justice, which presides in the administration, and gives everything its due. Observe then, as you have begun, and let all your actions answer the character of a good man.

—THOMAS W. ALLEN.

Sympathy is one of the grandest and noblest forces which dwells within the heart of man: it grows with his growth, and reaches its perfection as he reaches perfection. The greatest soul is he who contains the greatest heart and brain, for a brain without a heart is dust and ashes—a something that can never attain—never assist humanity.

—J. S. F. MILLER.

Love alone is might,
Makes the heavy burden light;
Smoothes rough ways to weary feet,
Makes the bitter morsel sweet,
Love alone is strength.

—GEORGE MACDONALD.

Regulation of the tongue:—Lie not, but be truthful. Speak the Truth with discretion, fearlessly and with a loving heart. Swear not but speak with propriety and dignity. Waste not your time in gossip but speak to the purpose or keep silence. Free your mind from ignorance and seek to learn the Truth.

—GAUTAMA BUDHA.

The infinite indeed is below, above, behind, before, right and left—it is indeed all this.... He who sees this, sees everything, and obtains everything everywhere.

—CHANDOGYA UPANISHAD.

All a man's weakness and sins and falls take their rise in his own heart, and he alone is responsible for them. It is true there are tempters and provokers, but temptations and provocations are powerless to him who refuses to respond to them. Tempters and provokers are but foolish men and he who gives way to them i become a willing co-operator in their folly, he is unwise and weak and the source of his troubles is in himself. The pure man cannot be tempted: the wise man cannot be provoked.

—JAMES ALLEN.

The man whom I call deserving the name is one whose thoughts and exertions are for others, rather than for himself.

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA

The Lahore Executions.

Mr. H. G. Alexander writes to the "Manchester Guardian" under date March 27:—

Just as one was hoping that, in spite of the doubts and suspicions of young India, Mahatma Gandhi would win over the Indian National Congress to a policy of co-operation Bhagat Singh and his confederates are hanged. If they had been the undoubted murderers of Captain Saunders, however much one might have doubted the wisdom of executing them on the eve of the Congress, one would have kept silent. But as it is, some protest against this fatal continuance of the blood feud must be made.

What are the facts so far as they are generally known in India? When the Simon Commission visits Lahore the distinguished Nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai heads a demonstration of protest; he is struck by the police—some say by Captain Saunders himself—and dies a few days later. The medical evidence is conflicting, but most Indians inevitably connect his death with the blows he received. Some months later Captain Saunders is murdered, apparently in revenge. His assailants escape. Long afterwards Bhagat Singh, avowedly a believer in violent revolution, who had been implicated in the bomb outrage in the Assembly, is accused, with his associates, of the murder of Captain Saunders also. The evidence, so far as it has come to light, seems very unsatisfactory, to an outsider. Bhagat Singh himself, known to be a man of high courage and frankness, and apparently ready at any moment to sacrifice his life, however misguidedly, for what he believed to be his country's good, strenuously denied his connection with the crime. But he and his associates are convicted and sentenced to death, an appeal and plea for commutation of the sentence are rejected, and the executions take place just as the Congress is to be asked by Gandhi to accept his assurances of the Government's change of heart.

What are we to think? I confess that my first impulse was to believe that some sworn enemies of the Irwin-Gandhi truce, among the officials in India, were determined to wreck it, and so had hastened the executions. Just when Lord Irwin had shown his loyalty to his subordinates by resisting the demand for a police inquiry some of them seemed to be determined to let him down.

But perhaps, after all, that is not the explanation. It seems more probable that some departments of the Government of India still accept the fatal fallacy that underlies the letter from Sir Reginald Craddock published in your columns a few days ago. These gentlemen are confident that they understand "the Oriental mind," and that "the Oriental" is only impressed by the strong hand, that he respects nothing but force. They think, perhaps, that the Congress will be cowed by these executions. I believe this baneful fallacy has done more than anything else to poison the relationship of East and West. It is time for the people of England to recognise that Oriental human nature is, in essence, the same as Occidental human nature. Each alike may be cowed for a moment by the pressure of a strong arm, but before long the forces that are so checked will break out in redoubled fury. On the other hand, my own experience, which I know that many other Englishmen who have Indian friends and who know India will support, is that Indians are, if anything, peculiarly responsive to the smallest sign of real generosity, affection, or confidence. Far from regarding such things as signs of weakness, they tend, very often at least, to turn from suspicion and hostility to friendship with startling rapidity and completeness. ling rapidity and completeness.

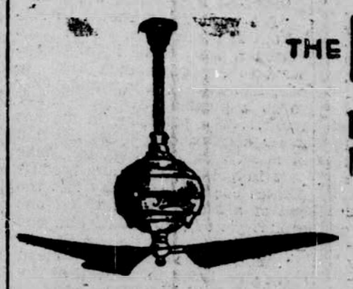
I believe the people of India are still ready to be friendly to a friendly England, but every fresh reminder that the Amritsar spirit still lives in their midst makes the task of promoting honest friendship harder. Let those who really care for harmony of East and West strive more ardently for a policy of thorough appeasement and whole-hearted generosity—or perhaps I ought rather to say a policy of atonement.

NEED FOR GENEROUS ATTITUDE.

"Hindus" Suggestion.

The "Hindu" writes:—

The question whether joint electorates with reservation of seats or separate electorates with provision for joint action by other means and methods or any other alternative solution that may be offered is the most suitable, need not for the moment be discussed; for, in all the solutions proposed, the essential principles that should govern a settlement are there, as much as in the proposal that complete separate electorates should be continued only as a temporary measure. It is this view that underlies the resolution the Lucknok Conference has adopted favouring joint electorates with safeguards. In other words, while joint electorates constitute in principle and in objective the right method of political representation and organisation for national progress, they do not forget that difficulties do exist at the present time in consequence of the tension between the communities that necessitate the provision of temporary safeguards of some kind or other. There is no doubt that Muslims four years ago were prepared to take one important step in advance in the direction of obliterating the lines of communal cleavage by the provision of joint electorates with reservations and that the Hindus were also agreed in principle to conceding it. It is therefore the duty of both communities not to allow circumstances or incidents that may have happened in the interval to cloud or qualify this essentially sound mentality. In any case, it is the duty, as we think, of the majority community to adopt a generous attitude in the matter of removing genuine misgivings even if in their view such a procedure is likely to give rise to temporary anomalies. Mahatma Gandhi, according to a press interview at Bombay, expects to pursue his efforts, in spite of the difficulties he experienced at Delhi, and it is to be hoped that Lord Willingdon will soon get into touch with him and help him in every way to achieve an agreement that is sorely needed at the present juncture.



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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

WORKERS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Bombay workers will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Parabnadevi under the auspices of Bharatiya Nujan Tarun Sangh when there will be speeches on "Workers' idea about Swarajya."

"PHILOSOPHY OF HAJ."

Under the auspices of the Anjumane Targibo Taamme Islam situated at Princess Building, J. J Hospital a public lecture will be denvered on the "Philosophy of Haj" to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (B. T.).

RAJPUTANA CENTRAL INDIAN STATES PEOPLE'S MEETING

A meeting of workers of Rajputana and Central Indian States (Residing in Bombay) was held in the Office of Seth Anandilalji Jhalani to consider the desirability of organising a society in Bombay for the uplift and awakening of the people.

Pandit Niranjan Sharma Ajit (Bharatpur) Presided. The workers present in the meeting took keen part in the discussion. A provisional committee has been formed to prepare an outline, rules and regulations to propagate and see as many workers in Bombay as possible and then to call a public meeting on Saturday next for the said purpose.

MEETING AT KALBADEVI.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar D.C.C. there will be a Public Meeting to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Kalbadevi Road, Dabholkar Wadi.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. on

Tomorrow's

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

Will Contain

(1) How should Britain prepare to receive Gandhiji. (BY N. H. BRAILSFORD)

(2) Karachi has transformed Congressmen into Socialists. (BY K. M. MUNSHI)

(3) Prohibition triumphs with a Vengeance. (EXPERT COMMISSION'S VERDICT).

(4) How propertied classes grow richer at public expense. (BY MR. A. S. CARR K.C.)

(5) Indian Art has fetters put on it. (BY ARUNDDHATI SANSARI).

(6) How racing is jeoparedised in Western India. (BY "CEREBERUS")

Besides, there will be interesting reprints, illustrations and Cartoons.),

Kapda Commitee's Hall near the Murarji Gokaldass Market, Kalbadevi Road, of the people of Rajputana and Central Indian State.

BUDDHA AND MODERN INDIA.

Is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered to-morrow, (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

There will be a Special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday, at 3 p.m.

Nationalist Muslim Party

A meeting of the Council of the Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Branch) will be held at 4-30 p.m to-day (Saturday) at Hossain Mansion, Mothbai Street, Byculla.

ADVANCE PHYSICAL CULTURE

—:o:—

Solvent Of Communal Troubles

A correspondent writes:—There are two ways of settling communal differences and bringing about peace and good-will among different communities. One is the inter-communal dinner and another is organising sports. Referring to the sports, I was pleased to read in your issue of the 18th instant that the Bombay Physical Culture Propaganda Committee has organised Free Vacation Classes in Indian gymnastics which will start from 1st to 31st May. The object of this class in non-communal and non-political. For up country people lodging arrangement has been made free. It is open to all classes irrespective of creed or colour and Europeans, Jews, Parsis, Christians, Mohamedans and Hindus are all heartily welcomed. Those who want to join may apply to the Bombay Physical Culture propaganda Committee, c/o Parel High School, Lovji Castle, Bombay No. 12 or 324-A Girgaon Back Road, Bombay No. 4.

There will be a vocal musical entertainment at the Mysore Association premises, Matunga G. I. P. on Saturday the 25th instant at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to be present with family and friends.

(Advt.)

MAY DAY IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

The May Day which falls on Friday next will be celebrated in Bombay under the joint auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamkar (Red Flag) Union, the Tramwaymen's Union, the Mill Workers' Union the Hawkers' Union, the Municipal Workmens' Union and the Bunder Kamgar Union.

The first meeting will be held in Delisle Road, near the Stable, at 6 p.m. and the second one will follow it at 8-30 p.m. on the Lal Maidan, Lal Baug, Parel. At both the meetings various representatives of the local Labour Movement will speak on the necessity of strengthening the Trade Union organisations of the city.

Resolutions will also be passed reiterating the demands of the working class, release of the Meerut Prisoners and declaring complete national independence as the goal of the working class of Bombay.

Amongst the speakers will be Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Dr. J. N Choksey, Messrs. A. B. Kolatkar, P. R. Lele, G. L. Kandalkar, Lalji Pendse, V. H. Joshi, Tyab Shaikh, S. C. Mapankar, Bhasker Kasle, S. S. Nimbkar.

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union will also bring out the first number of its new Marathi Weekly "The Workers' Red Flag" on that day under the editorship of Mr Sunder Kabadi.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY

A joint May Day Committee has been formed consisting of representatives, of the Trade Union Congress, Young Workers' League, Girni Kamgar Union, and other Working Class Organisations to prepare for May Day Celebrations in Bombay. On the 1st of May the committee will organise street demonstrations throughout the day, and a mass meeting of workers will be held in the evening at 5-30 a.m. at "Lal Bag Maidan."

"WORKERS' RED FLAG"

—:o:—

New Marathi Weekly

On Friday (24th April) afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sunder Kabadi made a declaration as the Editor, Printer and Publisher of a new Marathi Weekly called the "Workers' Red Flag". The first issue of the paper will be published on the 1st of May, it being the day on which the workers all over the world demonstrate their solidarity.

"The Workers' Red Flag" will be the official organ of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and will be devoted to the grievances of the textile and other industrial workers. It will also deal with the Indian Trade Union Movement and the problems that confront the Indian peasantry.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES CONFERENCE

"A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Clerks' Union Premises 46, Churchgate Street."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In the share market to-day jute shares kept fairly steady and business was on limited scale. Towards close however bear operations were in evidence. In coals only a small turnover resulted at about last levels. Teas shew no change though there is more enquiry at lower levels. In miscellaneous section nothing of any interest falls to be reported. Government securities were steady except for 1955-60 loans. Closing quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent Paper 63-6; four per cent Loan 1960-70; 75/2; five per cent Loan 1929-47 94-9; five per cent Loan 1945-55 100-14; six per cent Bonds 1933-38 100-10.

Coals:—Aidih 4/4; Burrakur 14; Kuardi 1/2; Nazira 8/2; North Damuda 3/8; Samla Collieries 2/13; Talcher 1/4.

Jutes:—Albion ordy. 322; Anglo-India ordy. 339; Auckland ordy. 234/8; Bally ordy. 175; Barangore 173/8; Birla ordy. 14/4; Clive 29/4; Clive 29/14; Delta ordy. 492/8; Gourepore ordy. 399/8; Howrah 52/14; Kamarhatty ordy. 543; National 25/13; Soorah ordy. 24/12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical ordy. 202/8; Bengal Telephone pref. 10; Indian Iron and Steel 4/1; B. I. Corporation ordy. annas 14; pref. 63; Indian Wood Products 14/4.—A. P.

A FUND CONTROVERSY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have carefully followed the correspondence in your columns regarding Sardar Jamiat Singh, Mrs. Amritkaur Jamiatsingh and Bhagat Singh Memorial Fund which was initiated by Sri Guru Singh Sabha. It is a pity that they tried to question the integrity of a lady who has sacrificed her all in the service of the country. When she and Mr. Jamiat Singh have been exonerated by Mr. Nariman's letter they did not care to show their regret nor materialise their allegations when the truthfulness of their statement was openly challenged by Sardar Jamiat Singh.

Also I would like to say few words regarding the Sikh religious conceptions which the Sabha has altogether misconstrued. They have tried to bring in communalism when they said that the Sikhs do not accept donations from communities other than Sikhs. Is this not a insult to the religion of Guru Nanak which is above communalism and always conveys a message of universal brotherhood?—Yours, etc.,

RAM SINGH.

Indo European Machinery Co., 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, April 23.

(This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. "B. C.")

Dr. Harilal Abhechand Maniar, M.R.C.P., L.M., D.T.M., etc. (son of Abechand Vakhatchand Maniar, the late Public Prosecutor in Kathiawar,) who returned by the last mail, after completing his studies in England. He is one of the few medical men in this country who have taken a special training in Dermatology and is the first Indian to pass his M.R.C.P. with Dermatology as his special subject. He has been elected a Fellow of the Dermatological Society, London.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LTD.

Mischievous Rumours Denied

ASSEMBLY PLANT NOT CLOSING DOWN.

Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director of the General Motors, India Ltd., writes:—

Information is continually reaching me concerning a rumour which has been widely circulated throughout India, Burma and Ceylon to the effect that General Motors India Limited is about to close down its Assembly Plant in Bombay and to cease operating in this country. This rumour has evidently been started and is being circulated by some party or parties with deliberate malicious intent, and there is absolutely no foundation whatever for it.

General Motors India Limited is to-day obtaining a far greater share of the automobile business in India than it ever did before, it is operating in a manner entirely satisfactory to its shareholders, and is altogether in an extremely sound and healthy financial position.

General Motors India Limited will continue to sell motor cars and trucks in India, Burma and Ceylon as long as any automotive products are being purchased.

PRINCIPAL MCKENZIE ENTERTAINED

—:o:—

Hope Expressed, He Will "Reform Rajabhai Clock Tower"

An interesting function took place on Monday last at the Lamington Road Y.M.C.A. when Rev John McKenzie was congratulated on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University among those present were also Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Fyez B Tyebji, Miss Navajbai Contractor Mr. A. Soares, Dr. P. N. Daruwala, Mr. N. Sirur and others. Mr. J P. Brander, Excise Commissioner presided. Mr. Chandavarkar, Mr Fyez Tyebji and Rao Bahadur Athavle spoke on the unique work of Rev. J. McKenzie in the field or education and congratulated him on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Rev. McKenzie thanked the various speakers for their kind words and said the university he was educated in Scotland touched even the humblest citizen and he thought that Bombay University had ample scope to copy its example.

The chairman in winding up the proceedings humorously remarked that while effecting reforms in the Bombay University, Mr. McKenzie would not forget to reform the clock on the Rajabai Tower which since lately had ceased to function. The meeting was organised by Mr. T. Buell, Principal of the American Mission High School. The gathering terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Buell.

Govt. Art Examinations.

—:o:—

The following candidates passed the Government Drawing and Art Examinations held at the Bombay centre in the months of March and April. The names are in order of merit:—

ELEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Y. K. Shukla, J. V. Ubale, V. G. Paradkar, P. A. Dhond, S. P. Kabnurkar, R. G Karandikar, D. S. Kotnis, S. Y. Malak, L. V. Bandekar, K. K. Kelkar, J. B. Shah, G. J. D'Mello, G. S. Chapkar, Y. D. B. Merchant, A. P. Bendre, V. R. Kothadia, N. Durgashankar, V. G. Mitbaokar, R. Gulamjilani, S. P. Bakre, J. C. Mehta, R. S. Sawardekar, T. R. Trivedi, R. S. G. Kunwar, K. N. Gorli, K. V. Kubal, A. V. Van, B. V. Katkar, H. A. Madye, G. D. Lotlikar *Mrs. Taibai Kamle, Miss Deojani Jadhao.*

INTER. EXAM. IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

S. D. Gupta, N. V. Malpe, C. H. Khadilkar, S. S. Chavan, S. K. Kale, C. V. Karadagi, P. A. Jani, D. J. Joshi, N. A. Dere, D. V. Halbhavi, G. T. Raval, R. V. Kelkar, E. S. D'Souza, S. S. Katti, *Miss Freny Nusserwanji Shroff*, V. S. Katdare, *Miss Helen Bertha Pinto*, J. S. Shirsekar, P. R. Chelmel, D. S. Dudwadkar, *Miss Allan Rustomji Muccadum, Miss Soona Jahangir Patell*, J. Fonseca.

ADVANCED EXAM. IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

R. A. Khot, J. B. Dikshit, P. S. Mulgaokar, V. A. Mali, S. R. Naik, P. D. Parasnis, N. S. Bendre, R. V. Apte, A. S. V. S. Deo, S. B. Deshaprabhu, N. R. N. R. Ausangi, K. B. Pednekar, H. G. Gondhali, B. K. Bhatt, *Miss Susie Francis D'Sa, Miss Mehera Erachshah Kharegat, Miss Angela Trindade*, I C. Parekh, P. G. Pradhan, G. M. Solegaonkar, V. G. Vaze, N S Singannachar.

DIPLOMA EXAM. IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

G. D. Dauskar, *Miss Ambika Mahadeo* Dhurandhar, J. D. Gondhalekar, V. S. Adurkar, H. A. Madan, V. G. Nageshkar, I. H. R. Bangalore, *Miss Patricia Marry D'Souza*, G. S. Dandavatimath.

ELEMENTARY EXAM. IN MODELLING.

V. K. Parrlekar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAM. IN MODELLING.

S. G. Mahimkar, N. G. Pansare, K. S. Sawant.

ADVANCED EXAM. IN MODELLING.

B. D. Thathe, J. R. Fernandes.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 24th inst.:—

Between Midnight and Daylight, Continued Rains Cold Rains West Belt. Weather Cold.

C. G. Jog *Miss Mainadevi Babaji.*

DIPLOMA EXAM. IN MODELLING.

G. K. Nandwana, S. S. Arte, S. R. Chavan, S. V. Barve.

ELEMENTARY EXAM. IN ARCHITECTURE.

S. M. Pitnawala, J. G. Panchal, J. S. Dethe, R. H. Pastakia, A. M. Sapre, S. D. Chitalia, D. S. Powale, K. M. Kotasthane, V. M. Adarkar, J. D. Bedekar, V. R. Rajadhyax, B. J. Joshi, D. V. Taraporewalla, V. R. Kumbar, A. Panditaratna, M. T. Jaozar, P. N. Dutt, H. S. Dalal, G. G. Patkar.

INTER. EXAM. IN ARCHITECTURE.

W. J. D'Lima, K. A. Parelkar, H. J. Billimoria, S. K. Joglekar, R. K. Thakur, S. S. Palshikar, D. R. Joseph, D. D. Sharma, B. D. Vaze, S. B. Umrigar, G. R. Ranade, G. H. Chemburkar, K. H. Bapaye, K. P. Burjo-Behram, A. P. A. G. Chobdar, M. V. Anandkar, K. A. Dhondy, J. R. Talpade, S. A. Mantri.

ADVANCED EXAM. IN ARCHITECTURE.

D. R. Chowdhari, D. G. Karanjgovkar, G. M. Bodas, T. R. Shide, R. V. Magadal, V. D. Dave, N. P. Mistry, M. H. Raza, G. M. A. Abdul, S. D. Gadgil, K. A. Patell, V. V. Khatkul, V. N. Prasad, S. G. Fatterpekar, Md Fayazuddin, K. K. Saxena.

DIPLOMA EXAM. IN ARCHITECTURE.

N. B. Shroff, S. M. Kadri, V. K. Gadgil, H. J. Somjee, V. N. Chemburkar, H. L. Pinto, G. S. Dadarkar, R. P. Billimoria, P. D. Crawford, G. W. Marathe, R. D. Sane, J. F. D'Souza, A. J. D'Souza, C. P. Kasulwar, M. G. Desai, G. C. Bocarro, F. P. H. W. Peiris.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAM.

J. F. Arora. *Miss Firoza Jahangir Cama*, V. V. Achrekar, V. R. Gandhi, H. V. Deshpande, *Mrs.* Sitabai Molankar.

SECOND CLASS.

C. R. Girivannanavar, P. J. Hadkar, S. K. Agte, C. B. Jhaveri, *Miss Sydil Solomon Reuben*, P. M. M. Soomro, B. S. Potdar, A. Q. A. R. Shaikh, V. N. Godkhindi.

THIRD CLASS.

H. M. Hullathy, G. S. Bakshi, F. P. Shah, *Miss Vithabai Dinkar Patil*, V. G. Modak, G. G. Phadke, M. A. Shaikh, D. G Shrotri, S. B. Pande, S. G. Raste, R. W. Ursekar, H. H. Pandva, K. K. Shah, N. D. Valecha, M. C. Apte, M. P. Gambhir Rao, B. S. Vatave, D. S Kanitkar.

DRAWING MASTERS' EXAM.

M. J. Shah, S. J. Prabhakar, R. B. Sawant, D. J. Bokil, J. C. Desai, L. W. Mirchandani, N. B. Shah.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 24.

As pointed out in these columns fears of heavy arrivals from up country are causing anxiety and prices are rapidly falling. The local market was due to open at Rs. 195/- for Broach A/M. delivery but it opened weak at Rs. 194/- and declined to Rs. 192/8 on nervous long liquidation:—Some Japanese firms were also reported selling in the forward market.

Liverpool opened better than expected at a rise of 2 points Later cables from Liverpool were 6 points better and prices here after advancing to Rs. 195/ closed as under:—

Broach A/M.	187/8
Broach J/A.	194/4
Oomra May	166
Oomra July	169
Bengal May	148
Bengal July	148/8

SAMPIN QOUTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

April	133.00—0 50
July	126.20—0.10
October	125.10—0.10

COTTON TENDERS.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	3800	25500

READY COTTON SALES.

100 G. G. Kesha Bhavnagar 152
200 Do. Dhulia 163
110 Breul & Co. Amod 193
200 Kotak & Co. Warrora 178
55 Toyomankwak Sujalpur 177
100 K Devchand & Co. Gulabpura 157
115 Do. Malkapur 157
103 Do. Palej 189 1/2
100 Gill & Co. Tola 172
55 Do. Shegaon 170
62 Currimbhai Arvi Old 165
100 Sassoon J. Devid Khamgaon 168 1/2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 24.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	180
Nagpur Savner Fine	185
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	175
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Mu'hia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	185
Burwah Sanavad Fine	175
Indore/Ujjain Fine	185
Broach Fine	200
Broach F.G.	195
Westerns M.G.	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 24.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	388	311 228
Central India	605	309 127
Barsi and Nagar		160 257
Hyderabad-Gaorani		79 834
Berar	716	545 718
Central Provinces	415	346 375
Total Comras	2,124	1,752,539
Dholera	869	150 106
N.-W. Provinces		86 777
Rajputana	216	37 191
Sind-Punjab	639	108,509
Broach	3,276	226 289
Coompta & Dharwar	1,018	37 847
Westerns-Northerns	250	19,117
Cocoanada	4	20
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia		16,067
Persian		206
American		59 533
Egyptian & African	290	195,064
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		124
Total	8,688	2,689,40

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 24.

1st Sept. to 16th April

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	750	436,278
Japan & China	6,975	1,270,644
Coast Ports		15 416
Upcountry by Rail		122,115
Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Japan		14,695
Total	7,725	1,858,748

SHARE TRANSFER REGISTERS

TO REMAIN CLOSE.

Bombay, April 24.

Okha Cement Co. Ltd	15—4 to 30—4—31
Shahabad Cement Co.	2—5 to 16—5—31
Vishnu Cotton Mills	30—3 to 18—4—31
Lakhsmi Cotton Mfg. Co.	30—3 to 18—4—31
Tata Mills Ltd.	27—4 to 9—5—31
Indian Cement Co.	24—4 to 2—5—31
Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co.	20—4 to 4—5—31
Central India Spg. Wvg. & Mfg Co.	24—4 to 4—5—31
Sassoon Spg. & Wvg. & Co.	30—4 to 14—5—31
Bundi Cement	27—4 to 9—4—31
Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd	24—4 to 2—5—31

A MESSAGE to SUFFERERS

and who are Tired of Medicines

are CURED by latest SCIENTIFIC NATUROPATHIC METHODS.
Diseases such as—Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Obesity, Heart and Liver troubles, Piles, Dropsy, ... female complaints, Impurity of blood, Nervous disorders, and all sexual complaints of both sexes etc.

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Write for Particulars

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LONAVLA (G. I. P.)

SWADESHI GENUINE SWADESHI

MIRA SWADESHI STORES

A Reliable House For Genuine SWADESHI CLOTHS

Opposite Popular Pharmacy, LAMINGTON ROAD, Bombay.
EMPORIUM of beautiful collections of Sari and Silk Lugdi, Khans, Drills, Tails, Long Cloths, Dhoties, various Coatings, Crepes, Tennis Cloth, Assorted Shirtings, Mulmul, Counter panes, Khaddar, etc. etc.

9 yards ZARI and SILK SAREES and PATALS In Various Designs.

Coatings and Shirtings, A SPECIALITY

TRIAL SOLICITED

Fixed Rates! Satisfaction Guranteed!

STOCKS AND SHARES.

JOBBERS SELLING OUT

General Mild Relapse

Bombay, April 24.

The share market opened steady to-day at about unchanged rates. There was fairly good turnover and prices gradually declined on Jobbers selling out their purchases influenced by the weakness of raw cotton. The weakness exhibited by mill shares extended to the miscellaneous lis, where Bombay Burma and Tata Steel shares ruled easy. Tata Hydros were rather steady. The closing tone of the market was weak but there is no sound reason for any bear raid Lower levels will attract short covering. It is a trading market with prices fluctuating within narrow limits.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 24.

Bombay Dyeing 706; 1; 2; 1
Century 254; 47; 48
Colaba 106
Crescent 76
Fazu. 407; 3; 4; 2
Indore 366; 67; 66-14
Madhowji 23
Nagpur 372; 70
New Great 166; 63
Pearl 25; 4-2
Simplex 68; 67
Swadeshi 290; 87
Burma 443; 37
Hydro 107
Tram 116-4xd.
Deff. 285
Ord 25-4; 24-10
Bundi 15-2; 15
Indian 191
Katni Ord. 173-2
Alcock 162, 65

MILLS SHARES.

—:o:—

MILLS.

Bombay, April 24.

100	Ahm. Advance	303-17
50	Apollo	2- 8
10	Bom. Cotton P:	4-10
500	Bom. Cotton	111-4
250	Bom Dyeing	701-4
250	Bradbury P:	100
250	Bradbury	130
100	Century	243.12
500	Central India P.	446-14
100	Central India	370
100	Colaba	106-4
100	Coorla	147- 8
100	Crescent	76-4
250	Currim	75
250	David	110
250	Dawn	560
200	Ed. Sassoon	0-5-9
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	22
100	Elphinstone P.	5
100	Elphinstone	402-8
250	Fazulbhoy	90
100	Finlay	150
1000	Framji Petit	125
100	Gokak	1405
1000	Hindustan	366-14
100	Indore Malwa	60
100	Jamshed Pref.	10
250	Jamshed	104- 4
50	Kastoorchand	144-6
100	Khatau	965
100	Kohinoor	23-12
250	Laxmi	275
100	Madhowji	800
250	Madras United	45
1000	Manekji Petit	477-8
100	Mayer Sasoon	122
1000	Morarji	125
50	Mysore	163-12
200	New Great P.	61- 4
200	New Great	150
100	New City	
250	Pabhani	
250	Pearl	248-2
100	Phoenix	295
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1980
250	Simplex	67-8
100	Swan	88-1
100	Swadeshi	287-8
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	577
500	Vishnu	4550
1000	Western	700

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	68- 4
50-25	Central	10
10-5	Eastern	x.d. 72- 8
500	Imperial	1070
500-125	Imperial Contr.	266-4
100-50	India	82- 8
5	Union	3- 6

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	15
7	Cement Pref	67- 8
250	Indian	191-4
100	Katni 1st P:	101- 4
100	Katni 2nd P:	105- 0
40	Katni Def.	710- 0
100	Katni	173-2
10	Punjab P.	9-8
10	Punjab	9- 4
100	Shahabad	159- 6

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P:	8- 0
15	Jupiter	7- 8
15	New India	17-6
200,100	Oriental	1657-8
10	Vulcan	5- 7

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	119- 6
1000	Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000	Andhra Val.	593
50	Bom. Tram P.	64-10
50	Bom. Tram	116-4
100	Tata Hydro P.	102-12
100	Tata Hydro	107-8
1000	Tata Power P:	1107- 8
1000	Tata Power	451-4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	795
100	Amritsar Patti	118- 0
100	Central Provinces	78-8
100	Dho. Barramati	91- 8
100	Guzrat	56
90	Mandra Bhon.	65- 8
500	Tapti Vallev	638-12

MINING.

10	Central India	0-12
10	Shivrajpur	x.d. 13-12
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	115-10
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	43
30	Tata Steel D.	285
75	Tata Steel	24-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	165
250	Bom. Steam P:	201- 4
250	Bom. Steam	189-8
50	Bom. Telephone	47- 8
8s.	Brit. B Petrol	2-12
125	Bom. Burma Old	437-8
50	Bom. Burma New	160-10
100	Ind Bleaching	143-12
15	Scindia	6-15-6
3-1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	62-14
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	101-0-8

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, April 24.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/9 Highest Rs. 33/10 Lowest Rs. 33/5 Closing 33/5

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 34/12 Lowest Rs. 34/8 Closing Rs. 34/10

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/5 Highest Rs 32/9/6 Lowest Rs. 32/6 Closing 32/8

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 33/15 Lowest Rs. 33/6 Closing 33/11

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The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY
PURELY A SWADESHI
CONCERN

Capital (Paid up)	... Rs.	2,18,700
Uncalled Capital	... Rs.	16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund	... Rs.	20,30,000
Reserve Fund	... Rs.	1,06,619

Permanent Disability benefits free
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Manager.

SUPERIOR
INDIAN MILL-MADE
BLEACHED TUSSORE (Coating)
OF
INDIAN MILL-MADE YARN
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1931

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

—:o:—

The Nationalist Muslims' Conference, to judge from press reports, is fast gathering support from all quarters of India. Meetings in support of the Conference are being held at various places, new Nationalist Muslims' organisations formed, and strenuous efforts are being made to hold provincial conferences of Nationalists in the next few weeks. The "Mussalman" of Calcutta thinks that the Lucknow Conference is "far more representative of the Muslim community" than the other one with its "high-sounding" name. The success of the Conference, the paper adds, "is an unmistakable proof that Maulana Shaukat Ali's views do not appeal to the community in general". At a public meeting at Munshiganj in Dacca in support of joint electorates Moulvi Rezai Karim pointed out two instances from the recent local Board elections in which Mahomedan candidates had been able to defeat their influential Hindu rivals. At another public meeting of Muslims at Mymensingh a resolution was unanimously passed stating that "for the growth of united nationalism in India, for inter-communal peace and amity in the country, and particularly in the political interests of the Muslim community itself, the future constitution of the country should be framed on the basis of joint electorates and universal adult franchise." We shall not multiply here signs of the steady trend of Muslim feeling towards undiluted nationalism. We do not think there is any exaggeration in Dr. Ansari's claim that "the Muslim intelligentsia and the overwhelming majority of the masses are with the Lucknow Conference". We can safely assert that the Conference is fast transforming the Muslim political outlook and bids fair to solve the communal tangle at no distant date.

Few can deny that the main resolution of the Conference affords an excellent basis for negotiations with the communalist Muslims on the one hand and the non-Muslims on the other. That resolution is not impeccable from the purely Nationalist point of view. To point out but one flaw—and a serious one at that—the resolution asks for residuary powers to be vested in the provinces. Now, there is a school of political thought which believes that the residuary powers are a decisive token of sovereignty and that a sovereign federating State with residuary powers has the right of secession from the Federation. We do not believe that all those who somewhat too readily accept the demand of any province for residuary powers desire to give that province the right of secession or to leave that point in a dubious state. It is no use arguing that the Indian federating States will or may have residuary powers vested in them and that, therefore, the present British provinces should have a similar right. But in the case of the States there is probably no option about the residuary powers. For without those powers a State may not join the Federation at all. In any case the question of residuary powers needs a great deal more serious thought than it has so far received. We think that the best solution is to make exhaustive lists of Federal and Provincial Subjects.

As regards the other rights claimed by the Nationalist Muslims they are for the most part the same as those conceded by the Congress League Pact of 1927 and may well be accepted as they are or with but slight modifications by the whole Muslim community. And if in this way substantial unanimity is secured among the Muslims their claims will be found irresistible by the non-Muslims in India and the R. T. Conference in England, even apart from Mahatma Gandhi's promise to accept substantially unanimous claims of Muslims and to cultivate Hindu opinion in their favour. What is now most necessary is a vigorous educative propaganda on the lines suggested by Dr. Ansari in a press interview in favour of the resolutions of the Nationalist Muslims as a basis of settlement to be carried on by Nationalists both among Muslims and Hindus We trust the Hindus will readily realise that if a full Hindu-Muslim settlement is not effected on the liberal basis of the Lucknow Conference proposals, it is hardly possible on any other basis at an early date and that without an immediate communal settlement the political outlook in India is anything but a cheery one. Dr. Ansari's suggestion of Arbitration is to be held in reserve only as a last resource if ordinary negotiations for securing a consensus of opinion should fail. Sir M. Shafi's suggestion of a Muslim R. T. C. provided the latter is an informal one, may well be tried first on the basis of joint electorates and adult suffrage. From all points of view we most strongly feel that India will at one stroke solve both the communal and political problem if she effects a fresh Lucknow Pact on the basis of the resolutions of the Lucknow Conference.

COMMUNAL PEACE.

—:o:—

It is gratifying to note that strenuous efforts are being made all over India to see that the celebration of Bakr-Id is not marred by communal disturbance. The move in Madras to inaugurate a Peace Committee composed of Hindu and Muslim leaders is a step in the right direction. In Delhi leaders of both communities have issued appeals to the public to maintain harmonious relations. In Bombay some prominent Muslims have issued similar appeals and we welcome Mr. Shaukat Ali's suggestion to the Muslims, on the eve of his departure from Bombay, that "as far as possible goats and sheep may be sacrificed in connection with the Bakr-Id and in case poor people are obliged to sacrifice cows, they should do so without hurting the feelings of their neighbours." This is opportune and sensible advice. We hope leading citizens of all communities in Bombay will respond to Mrs Naidu's appeal which we publish elsewhere, bestir themselves and, through leaflets and personal visits to parts likely to be easily susceptible to the virus of mischief, take effective steps to promote inter-communal harmony. Why should not the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber take a lead in this matter?

WHY NOT ALL ?

—:o:—

We are in cordial agreement with the view expressed by the "Evening News of India" in its leading article on the grant of bail to two of the Meerut accused, that "there is good ground for granting bail to all the accused in the case." The end of the Meerut trial is not yet in sight the accused have been in custody for nearly two years now and Justice Mukerjee pointed out that in cases like the present one the grant of bail should be the rule, its refusal an exception. In view of the ruling of the Allahabad High Court regarding release on bail, we trust that the other Meerut accused will also apply for the relief given to Messrs. Nimbkar and Hutchinson.

TRIFLES.

—:o:—

Writing of his journey to the Karachi Congress, the Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," describes the effects of a false rumour that Gandhiji was in the train "I wished," he says, "that I had with me some of those determined folk who insist that Mr. Gandhi's appeal is to the Hindus alone..... At every station there were burly Sikhs, Punjabi Mohammadans, Pathans and occasionally a few Kabulis who packed the platform....."

The writer evidently has not met the determined Seth Abdullah Haroon and other stalwarts of the great All-Parties Muslim Conference.

* * * *

The release of several "prominent agitators" is causing "considerable anxiety" to the Frontier authorities, according to the Simla Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette."

* * * *

And "prominent among these," I am informed, "was Abdul Ghaffar, the 'Red Shirt' leader, who instead of playing the game and following out the conditions by which Mr. Gandhi secured his release, has been doing missionary work for his movement and actively "recruiting."

* * * *

This "considerable anxiety" on the part of the Frontier Authorities, as reported by the Simla Correspondent of Bureaucratia's darling, makes me nervous. I am gravely concerned about poor Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. Cannot the Big Brother do something?

* * * *

I have had to rub my eyes rather vigorously. They are smarting and it is all the fault of the "Evening News" of India. It suggests the release on bail of the other 29 Meerut accused also! I do hope its parent will correct this infantile blunder immediately.

* * *

"Sir Ernest Hotson will occupy Government House on Sunday."
—"Evening News".

And many will go to Church to pray.

* * * *

"Lieutenant Jelf was convicted to-day for rash driving and causing the death of a Burman and fined Rs. 600 or in default two months' simple imprisonment."
—Rangoon message.

The poor Lieutenant! It's a pity that the all round fall in prices should have had no effect on the dearness of life in Burma.

* * *

"Building the nest.
Bride to be in the role of Bricklayer."

I hope she does'nt change her mind, with the brick in her hand.

* * * *

April is usually called the "silly" season. I do not know the reason for this dignified epithet, unless it be that it follows All Fools' Day. The sweltering heat is already telling upon us and disinclination to hard work often leads to loose sally of mind and tongue. April is a period of speculation, the topics mostly turning round, mangoes, marriages and monsoon.

* * * *

Mangoes have put in their appearance, but not the right type of them. Pyris can be had, but they are often looked upon as "plebians" of the mango world. For all appearances, it looks as if it is a bad day for "Alfonsos" in Bombay as well as in Spain!

* * * *

But marriages we have in plenty. In spite of the financial depression, I fear, this year will record more marriages than usual. The civil disobedience movement kept youths of either sex busy in field service. Now they are "demobilished" temporarily, there will be easy. Matchmaking in the interval.

* * * *

Last week Mahatma Gandhi who has strict views on marriage and birth control, tied the hands of a couple and administered the marriage oath. He did it with a sermon against war-time marriages.

* * * *

I can understand Mahatmaj's objection. A wedlock should not be a handicap for country's service in case of eventualities. In this, even the marrying couples agree with Mahatmaji. One feature of the recent marriages is the preference for satyagrahi brides and bridegrooms. It bears testimony to the fact that the contracting parties do not want to leave their old role of "sevikas" or "sevakas."

* * * *

"Civil disobedience union" is the current coin for these types of marriages. The orange saree and the white cap are the mode in such functions. I recently attended one such marriage in the suburbs and I should say that the movement has completely revolutionised the old ideas of pomp ceremony and economic waste usually associated with such occasions.

* * * *

One such union in which Indian journalists as a class will be interested is the betrothal of Mr. Chamanlal, Chief Reporter of the "Hindustan Times" to the grand-daughter of the late Swami Shraddanand.

* * *

Mr. Chamanlal put in a term of eight months in Lahore jail during the C. D. Movement, while Kumari Kaushalya Devi was sentenced to six months. Surely it is a marriage with conviction on both sides and is bound to prove a happy union.

"P"

WORLD INTEREST IN GANDHI MOVEMENT.

SYMPATHY FOR NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS.

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)

(BY AIR MAIL.

LONDON, April 10.

The last few months which I have spent on the Continent brought me into contact with people of varying schools of thought and nationalities and I realised that India through Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience. and non-violence movement has gained the attention of the whole world. The problem that one and all are most interested in is the Hindu-Muslim question—in the opinion of one very prominent Italian this communal friction is making a civil war for India almost a certainty—and in many cases I found that because of it an unfavourable impression had been made. I did my utmost to dispel this of course, for it will handicap India considerably at this moment to have an adverse opinion created abroad.

SINISTER PROPAGANDA.

Day in, day out for hours on end I discussed with various individuals with the first hand knowledge I had of the communal problem. I pointed out that neither the Hindus nor the Moslems were wholly to blame for their mutual distrust and that that distrust was by no means universal; that I knew on good authority that this distrust had been fomented by unpatriotic Indians and some British die-hards. The Muslims, being the minority, have been led to believe that unless they have safeguards their religion and economic life is endangered. Unfortunately people in responsible position like Sir Francis Younghusband are guilty of supporting and furthering this superstition. In the latter's lately published book. "Dawn In India", he says that the Moslems have very good grounds for fearing that if the power now in British hands were to be transferred to Indians they themselves would get very little out of it. This is the kind of propaganda that goes on, that creates constant friction; a propaganda unjust and unwarranted for the simple reason that the Hindus have not had their integrity tested and so that all this distrust must be mere presumption. And what opportunity have the Hindus had to probe their integrity? None.

Sir Francis Younghousband also says that with all the desire in the world on the part of both British and Indians for self-Government the differences between the Indians themselves are the main obstacle, and that if there is nothing but increasing hostility between them "there is little hope for India".

One might ask if he is helping to remove the difficulty and demand. Who is creating the distrust? May not such words as his do much to wreck any attempt at a reconciliation? They are hardly such as to help to dispel distrust. Innuendos like these broke up the early unanimity between the two communities at the Round Table Conference, though Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave an unqualified denial in the press on December 17th, that pressure had been brought to bear on the Moslems to make far reaching concessions. Nevertheless stories sent out regularly by highly interested parties, intriguers and others are difficult to stop; people not unnaturally feel that there is no smoke without fire.

VESTED INTERESTS AT WORK.

However sincere the Socialist Government may be in their desire to solve the problem in a way that, as Mr. MacDonald said at the conclusion of the Round Table Conference, would go far to meet the aspirations of the people of India, there are some Europeans in India who think otherwise. When I was in India the general impression among Europeans was that if the people of India had Swaraj it would no longer be a happy hunting ground for careers for our public school men A business man and a member of the European Association said that if the Government were weak enough to grant it they must demand ample safeguards because "the Indian in business was so dishonest."

All this was a year ago and I trust they have had a change of heart and realise that the time has come for them to "Trust Indians and co-operate with them". and that any subversive propaganda against India is not in their own best interest.

THE IRISH PARALLEL.

Strangely enough this was the sort of propaganda that went on in Ireland during her struggle for freedom. But the Sinn Feiners had their own method of combating with it. They organised their own secret service and set up their own court of justice, and though illegal whilst the country was under British rule it was nevertheless most efficient and effective. It was conducted by fully qualified Irishmen who had resigned from the British Bar and Law Courts and given their support to the Sinn Fein courts of justice; when malcontents and disturbers of the peace were caught and brought before them the prisoners had no cause to complain of the justice meted out.

It must be a heartbreaking task for noble-minded Hindus and Muslims to struggle for unity when unscrupulus persons try to break down that unity.

MUTUAL TOLERATION ESSENTIAL.

Community of interests is the means suggested by the Muslim, Dr. Surawardy, in his minority report. He says that so long as there is community of interests the Hindus and the Muslims work hand in hand together and that the common goal is best promoted by co-operating, by sharing one another's sorrows and by mutual toleration. He rightly says that they cannot live in peace if the Hindus will not tolerate the Muslim form of worship of God and the Muslim manners and customs or on the other hand if the Muslims are annoyed by what they consider idolatry in cow worship. It is not necessary to approve what must be tolerated, "but there must be toleration". Were Indians to accept this principle together with Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violence they would go a long way towards a peaceful settlement.

Lend not your ears to slanderers of your brother, whether he be Hindu or Muslim. Remember you are fighting a Crusade for the freedom of your country. Show the world the justice of your claims. But it is not enough that each community should be convinced of the justice of its own claims: each must take into consideration the wishes of the others fighting loyally by its side. Firmness and unity and complete understanding of the several problems to be solved is indispensable so that at no moment either in the secrecy of cabinet meetings or at the green tables of the Conference shall diplomacy go against the wishes of the people

Indians owe it to themselves to fight for the same ideals of humanity that lead other nations to the same battle; their cause is not the artificial creation of political parties but a living reality for which they must fight until victory. They who desire the lasting peace of the world must desire India's unity, complete and definite.

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

A Mischievous Placard.

Even a cursory glance at the proceedings of the official Inquiry into the Cawnpore riots would reveal three things: Almost every witness has unequivocally condemned police inactivity, a couple of Hindu witnesses have made allegations of barbarism against Musalmans and so have Muslims against Hindus. No one unless blinded by prejudice, can possibly entertain any doubt as to the comparative significance of these "revelations." But our contemporary the "Times of India" has different standards of measurement. A poster on Friday morning sought to prepare us for "Startling Revelations against Cawnpore Hindus." Readers of the "Times of India" were introduced to the proceedings by the headline "Help from outside sought by Hindus". What it all amounted to was an allegation—our contemporary very safely accepts it as a fact—by a witness Agha Nawabali. This gentleman came to the conclusion that Hindus "were prepared and got men from outside to create trouble", from information volunteered to him by police and from witnessing—the date is not given—the arrest, as he says, of a lorry load of outsiders.

The Greater Danger.

The "startling" aspect of the Inquiry is quite obvious to everybody. And yet the "Times of India", having all but ignored it, is trying to rivet attention on one side of some mutual allegations made by a few Hindus and Muslims. If this is not an invidious attempt to play upon the passions of Mussalmans, we should like to know what it is. We also find a "sympathetic" lecture editorially addressed by our contemporary to the "extremists" of both Muslim wings on the urgent necessity of creating "confidence". With the gravity of simulated innocence our contemporary has bracketed the blusterings of one with the campaign of the other against what our contemporary itself called "unnecessary belligerence". In the name of peace among Muslims, the "Times of India" is prejudicing inter-communal harmony. Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee protested against the violence of Mr. Shaukat Ali's outbursts as harmful. Hypocritical officiousness and subtle suggestions are more dangerous. Musalmans must beware of their Anglo-Indian "friends".

Anglo-Indians' Duty.

Col. Gidney's recent addresses to the Anglo-Indians on their rights and responsibilities are a welcome improvement on his earlier utterances on the subject. In his reply to an address presented by the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta he said: "India is our country. Let us associate ourselves more and more with her aspirations and be prepared to help her in their fulfilment". "We have loyally and courageously served the India of the past", he added, "and we are prepared, given fair and square deal to serve the future India equally as well". We would rather not speak of the Anglo-Indians' service of India in the past, but we trust their services in the future will not be conditional upon the continuance of some special favours which they have enjoyed and which perhaps Col. Gidney has in mind when he speaks of the condition of being given "square and fair deal". It would be best for the Anglo-Indians to serve their own country unconditionally and at the same time try by all legitimate means to get a square and fair deal consistent with the claims of all other communities for a square and fair deal.

Privilege of Service.

The right attitude of every Indian community towards its mother country was beautifully explained by the Right Rev. E. H. M. Waller, Bishop of Madras in a recent sermon of his at Salem. He said that now-a-days one heard a good deal about the demand for privileges by each community in India, and several communities asked what they would get in the new constitution. But the Reverend Bishop pointed out that this was not the spirit that should animate Christians. As men filled with the spirit of God, he said, they should consider what they could give to the nation in order to uplift her, as a community or a nation would be exalted only by work based on love, sacrifice and service. These are precisely the ideals and guiding principles inculcated by Mahatma Gandhi and all those great men of the world who have followed the religion of truth and humanity.

"LOOTING, ARSON AND MURDER IN CAWNPORE UNDER THE VERY NOSE OF POLICE"

ALLEGATIONS BEFORE CONGRESS ENQUIRY

Organisation Of Civic Guards And Abolition Of Separate Electorates Suggested

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, April 24.

In my message dated 21st it was published by mistake that Ramnath Seth accused Congressmen of letting loose their satellites What Ramnath Seth actually said was that Congress volunteers were not guilty of excesses but their satellites were. Witness also said if the Congressmen had the least reason to suppose that they could not control their satellites they should have given strict orders that 'hartal' would be entirely optional and vehicular traffic should not be stopped. They did not do so. Yesterday afternoon the Congress Enquiry Committee consisting of Mr. Fafrulmulk, officiating Chairman, Pandit Sunderlal, Secretary, Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, Mr. Manzurali Sokhta and Mr. Abdul Latif began taking evidence in the Gayapersad Library, witnesses, Hariharnath Shastri, Hirrainarain Hirdaish, Brijnarain Mehrotra, Advocate, one young Muslim who did not prefer the publication of name gave evidence.

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri stated Mr. Shukat Ali's Cawnpore speeches were anti-Congress. The Maulana accused all Congress leaders, including late Pandit Motilal Nehru of being communalist at heart. Bhai Permanand's speeches during the Council elections of 1927 were also anti-Congress but did not have any effect upon the Hindus.

SOLUTION FOR ENDING COMMUNALISM.

The communal riots of 1927 did not leave any ill-feeling behind. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opposed the Shudhi and Sangathan movements tooth and nail. Hindu Mahasabha swayed the minds of Hindus from 1923 to 1928. Questioned whether the inter-dining and inter-marriages would help the solution of communal question the witness replied they would. Witness further thought the abolition of external religious symbols like 'Shikha' sacred thread, beard etc., intensify rather then pacify feelings.

TANZEEM MOVEMENT BLAMED.

Mr. Brijnarain Mehrotra, Advocate, stated the Mussalman foreign cloth dealers took advantage of Satyagraha movement. Their shops were only nominally picketed by the Congress. They organised Tanzeem for uiterior motives and armed Tanzeem volunteers paraded the city and sang provocative songs like "Charkha Hila Denge" "Kafir Ko Mitadenge". Witness filed an Urdu pamphlet "Jauhare Islam" containing provocative songs. He had heard of 32 such pamphlets published in Cawnpore. The Tanzeem volunteers paraded Mall road crying "Shaukat Ali Zindabad" even on evening of 24th March. Witness reported this to the Collector protesting against such processions owing to high excitement. During the Government School picketing previously Muslim rowdies came to attack lady volunteers. The witness thought that the rowdies were not sent by the guardians of students but by a third party. The biggest Tanzeem procession in Cawnpore in August 1930 had 25,000 persons with costly flags and some processionists were on mounted horse. Muslim leaders like Messrs. Abdul Majid Badayuni, Mazaharuddin Nisarahmed, and Shaukat Ali came and delivered communal speeches. No Hindu communalist leader came in Cawnpore at that time. Bhai Permanand had come for Council elections in 1927. He delivered no anti-Muslim speeches. Despite a special notification for withdrawal of all arms the authorities never seized them from the Tanzeem volunteers.

MURDER & ARSON UNDER THE NOSE OF POLICEMEN.

Contrary to Congress orders regarding the Hartals some youths imitating the Mussalman ways on the occasion of Hartal on Maulana Mohamed Ali's death tried forcible suspension of vehicular traffic. Looting arson and murders went on under the very nose of police and magistrates. Witness himself saw Meston Road temple being attacked and burnt in the presence of police and Deputy Magistrates. There was no justification for the Collector's pleading inadequacy of forces. Witness evidence was postponed for the next day.

CIVIC GUARDS SUGGESTED.

Mr. Murtaza Husain Abdi stated that on the 22nd relations between the Hindus and the Muslims were strained. During the Satyagraha movement over 105 Muslim organisations were established. Looting and arson continued till 25th March in Ramnarain Bazar under the very nose of one Deputy Collector accompanied by many constables. Regarding the future preventive measures witness suggested arrests of 'badmashes' the establishment of good Social clubs, organisation of joint Civic Guards and abolition of Separate Electorates, the practice of inter-marriage amongst different communities.

(For Report of Official Inquiry Committee see page 16).

THE PAGEANT OF FIGHT AND VICTORY

What Gandhiji Has Achieved

"Unity" of Chicago writes:—

One year ago at this writing Mahatma Gandhi and seventy-odd followers marched to Dandi to make salt in defiance of English law in India. It was at this point of salt-making that Gandhi chose to declare the independence of his people from British rule. In due course he was arrested and for eight months languished in prison. To-day the Mahatma has made a second march to Dandi and repeated in every minutest particular his salt-making of a year ago. This time he was not arrested, but allowed as a free man to break the English salt monopoly. Now do we see why Gandhi in his truce with Lord Irwin was willing to sacrifice so much for the sake of securing this agreement to permit the Indians to make salt? He saw all along the chance to dramatize in the face and eyes of India and the world the transformation that has come over the Indian situation in a single year. Independence? Gandhi chooses to test progress toward this goal in terms of salt, and by showing that the salt-making which was forbidden yesterday is free to-day, to show how fast and far the land has moved toward its goal of liberty. This is no matter of words and phrases, unintelligible to the masses of a population who cannot read and write. This a matter of action and life at the point where the Indian people have suffered most. Highly-educated extremists, thousands of miles away from the scene of struggle, may laugh and sneer. But the Indian people understand—they see their freedom actually begun! Just here is a part, and an important part, of the genius of the Mahatma—his ability to dramatize his cause. In his own life of utter simplicity and sacrifice, he objectifies the discipline, devotion and dedication which he would commend to other men. In his march to Dandi, twice performed, he presents the pageant of fight and victory. While such a man controls the destiny of his country its triumph sure.

WARNING TO PUBLIC.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I desire to write for the information of the public of Bombay that certain influential piece-goods merchants of the Mooji Jetha Market are buying wholesale foreign piece-goods from two most important and well-known importing foreign piece-goods houses and getting such stuff dyed in a local mills stamping same as goods made in India. I have also come to know that such goods are then repacked and sent to the markets in Northern India and sold there as goods made in India. Such corrupt mal-practices are very highly reprehensible. The Congress has intentionally withheld the publication of the names of these merchants at the present stage. The public is, however, warned to be careful in making any such purchases, wherever the suspicion is aroused. I hereby also warn the merchants concerned that any such practices are entirely objectionable and as a matter of fact, they are illegal. I also appeal to such merchants that in the interest of the country they will desist from doing any such dirty business. However if they do not take heed to this warning, it shall be the painful duty of the Congress to publish all the information that is available with us in the papers.—Yours, etc.

Secretary, Boycott Committee.
Congress House,
Girgaum Back Road.
Bombay, April 23.

ENSURING PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE FOR BAKRI-IN

(Continued from page 1.)

bakar Beg Mahomed, Haji Ahmed Bhivdivalla, Ali Mahomed Jalal, Munshi Fateh Khan, Maulvi Abdul Rauf Khan, Abdul Gafoor Kazi and Ibrahim Dalvi.

The President initiated the discussion regarding the arrangements that should be made during the Bakri-Id for preserving a peaceful atmosphere and the cordial relations between the different communities in Bombay. He appealed to all the members present to take charge of their respective Mohollas and exert their influence to see that nothing untoward happened.

It was resolved at the meeting that there should be a special session of the Committee to supervise the usual arrangements on the Bakri-Id day and that all the Muslim Volunteer Corps in the city should be requested to offer their services to the Committee to enable them to preserve peace and harmony.

The following appeal to the Mussalmans of Bombay over the signatures of prominent Muslim leaders was to be issued. The President was authorised to get 10,000 handbills and 200 posters in two languages (Gujerati and Urdu) and to broadcast and distribute them widely among Muslims.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

The appeal read. "Last year the Muslim Committee had published posters and handbills to maintain peace and harmony in Bombay and to avoid unpleasantness between Hindus and Mussalmans on the occasion of Bakri-Id and had exerted itself in every possible way to maintain peace and harmony. Therefore this year also all the members of the Muslim Committee appeal to the Mussalmans of Bombay that on the Bakri-Id Day Muslims should perform their religious duty of sacrifice on truly Islamic principles. Just as we have acquitted ourselves excellently and have done nothing to wound the religious sentiments of other communities in the past, this year also the Mussalmans must perform their religious duties in a peaceful manner."

KEEP THE PEACE DURING BAKRID

Shaukat Ali's Appeal To Muslims

Bombay, April 24.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has issued the following appeal:—

Before leaving on tour, I beg the Muslim all over India to make every possible effort to establish good relations between the Hindoos and Muslims and as far as possible, goats and sheep may be sacrificed, and in case poor people are obliged to sacrifice cows, they would do so without hurting their neighbours' feelings, whom unfortunately I cannot advise to be patient and tolerant in these days of mistrust. They have no confidence in me regarding me as unfriendly to them which is not the case and Mahatma Gandhi and other Hindoo leaders will give them advice and as for Dr. Ansari's suggestion about arbitration board, everything should be done to get the willing cooperation of the overwhelming Muslim majority who desire separate electorates.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY MEETING.

District Magistrate's Ban.

ALLAHABAD, Apr. 23.

The Nationalist Muslim Party had convened a meeting for today, but owing to a prohibitory notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code, it did not take place.

It appears that this morning, the Nationalist Muslim Party issued a notice for a public meeting bettling last Sunday's meeting held under the chairmanship of Dr. Khan and invited Dr. Khan's and Mr. Zahur Ahmad's party to attend in large numbers and a letter signed by Dr. Khan, Zahur Ahmad and others was sent to Mr. A. M. Kwaja, who had convened the Nationalist Moslem meeting requesting him not to have Hindus at the meeting or if not to postpone the meeting owing to the proximity of Bakrid.

The District Magistrate on hearing of this sent for Mr. Zahur Ahmad and Mr. Kwaja, and as a result of the meeting, the Magistrate issued a notice as aforesaid prohibiting the meeting.

BAKRID PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI

—:o:—

Joint Appeal To Citizens

NEW DELHI, April 24.

Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner has promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting the sale, sacrifice and decorating of any sacrificial animal other than sheep and goat within the limits of Delhi. New Delhi and notified areas during the Bakr-Id. The order also prescribes routes by which cows could be led to the slaughter house and lays down the areas which have been declared prohibited for the purposes of parading sacrificial animal other than sheep and goat. The order also prohibits more than seven persons accompanying the animal to the slaughter house by the permitted route through the city. Penalties for any breach of the order are laid down under Section 198 Indian Penal Code.

Another order prohibiting the storing of stones lathis and carrying of lathis dangs and firearms is expected to be promulgated shortly with a view to keeping the peace during Bakr-Id, and over eighty persons are also being bound down to keep the peace and over two hundred special police officers from among influential citizens are expected to be enrolled. Prominent Hindus and Muslims have issued posters appealing to the public to maintain harmonious relations among themselves for which purpose peace committees have also been formed. It is understood that police officials are in close touch with influential citizens and organisations with a view to seeking their co-operation and giving them help whenever necessary for preventing any trouble during the Id or afterwards.—A. P.

"COMMON PLATFORM"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Adi K. Sett, who from time to time waxes eloquent, in the columns of the "Times of India," championing the cause of the Britishers, need no introduction. For a long time now Mr. Adi K. Sett's articles are a regular feature in the abovementioned paper. But I presume our friend Mr. Sett is an Indian and as such, for the life of me I cannot understand why he should take so much trouble to defend the interests of the Britishers at the expense of his own "jat-walas", Anyway I think the Britishers can very well look after their interests without any undue interference or assistance from our worthy Mr. Sett.

To mention recent occurrences, Mr. Sett is engaged in a very important task of upholding the British prestige and seeing to it that no common platform is set up, if he can help it. "Common fidle-sticks," he might think. What must be his thoughts if he can say so much on paper? He appears to be the cats-paw of the old lady of Bori-Bunder. We are all familiar with the sarcasm and irony and, etc., that abound in the inimitable columns that emanate every morning from Bori-Bunder. To quote one instance, the Old lady wanted to know, some time back through the pen of a favoured pen-man, what, indeed, would have happened to the Indian leaders if they had been in Russia or China. What indeed But I would like to know what would have happened to the old lady if she had been in such places. She must be grateful to think that India is not so bad after all.

Now coming to the common platform, the idea really originated from a Britisher. It was exxtolled to the skies by means of editorials and articles and publicity. The Indians did not ask for any platform. Then why denounce it through Mr. Adi K. Sett's "paw". That is not paying the proverbial game. The Indians are all for peace and good-will if the Britishers want them. But the Britishers must understand that the Indians are not crying for them. Perhaps, they might as well cry for the moon! But they want one thing at all costs and that is justice not to speak of fair-play. To say with Mr. Adi K. Sett, that the majority of Indians are anti-British and that sedition is their watch-word and all other idiotic conceptions, is, to say the least, all moon-shine. The British have been riding the high horse for many a year and I do not presume they will come off it in a hurry. Peace and good-will are interwoven in the fabric of Christianity. But as it stands I fail to see where Christianity comes in where the British as a Christian nation, are concerned.

I daresay there are many Britishers in India who strive for peace and good-will among all especially between the British and the Indians. The greatest of them has left India in the noble person of Lord Irwin. May God keep him for many years to promote that peace and message of good--will, is my humble prayer.

Lastly I wish to add that I have tried to get access into the columns of the "Times of India". But all my pains were frustrated. I sunpose they are meant only for the likes of Mr. Adi K. Sett. Hope, sir, your columns are not so reserved and unfairly partial. —Yours, etc.,

"PEACE-CUM GOOD-WILL":

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE IMBROGLIO

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, April 24.

Sometime back two English judges resigned from the Law College Council owing to the introduction of communal principle in the matter of selection of candidates to Law College Staff. Government's intervention in the matter evoked furious press controversies.

To-day it is understood another judge C. V. Anantakrishna Iyer resigned membership of the Law College Council. He did not attend the meeting of the Council yesterday. 200 applications were received for 7 posts to be filled.

Another affray in which soda water bottles were used occured last night, at mount road near toddy shop. The brawl originated in a quarred between an ex-employee and an employee of toddy shop. Rowdies participated in the brawl when a police inspector with a posse of constables arrived on the scene and restored order.

THE NEW DELHI STAMPS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Postal authorities have printed New Inauguration postal stamps in connection with the opening ceremony of New Delhi. These stamps are to be used only as postal stamps and not as revenue, and as such it is a mistake to use them on receipts of payments, etc. Not only the common public and villagers are committing the mistakes of using the new stamps, but even some of the offices are found to have committed the same mistake.

It is the duty of the Government to give this information to the public through the papers so as to save the public from committing such mistakes in future.—Yours, etc.,

SRI CHAND DONANIA.

Agra, April 21.

"ORGANIC CONNECTION" BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LAHORE CONSPIRACY

Photos Of Bhagat Singh Dutt Cited As Proofs

LAMINGTON ROAD SHOOTING CASE

The case for the Crown being almost concluded, in about 16 working days, during which more than 100 witnesses recorded their evidence, his Lordship, the Special Jury, and Counsel for the prosecution and the defence drove in company from the Bombay High Court, after lunch, to Santa Cruz and inspected the rooms in Vaidya Villa, alleged to have been occupied by Budhiman and Sharda, the two of the absconding accused, and thence came back to Dadar and observed carefully the groundfloor of the Devare Bhavan in possession of Vaishampayan, the first accused, and also other places belonging to Deodhar, Upadhye and Moghe, the approver, and marked the distances between one another; having disposed of the examination of Inspector Lyon and Sub-Inspectors Gavde and Salvi, who were recalled, at 1-30 p. m. on Friday at the resumed hearing of the Lamington Road Shooting Case, in which Ganesh Raghunath Vaishampayan and five others stand charged with conspiracy to disseminate seditious literature, to possess firearms in contravention of the Indian Arms Act, and to attempt to murder police officers, before Mr. Justice Barlee and a Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Inspector Lyon deposed that Budhiman, Sharda and Vishvanathrao Vaishampayan, the absconding accused, were connected with the Lahore Conspiracy Case and the new one under trial.

When Mr. Chagla objected to such evidence being recorded, Mr. Velinkar referred to the photographs of Bhagatsing and Dutt seized from the house of Vaishampayan, which proved, he said, the 'organic connection' between the Bombay Conspiracy with that of Lahore.

'NO TAIL LIGHT.'

Cross-examined by Mr. Chagla, witness stated that photographs of Bhagatsing and others were available in the bazar at Bombay. Messrs. Gurve Paul and Taylor told witness that there was no tail light on the car from which the shots were fired at before witness went to Andheri for a search. Witness concluded from the smudge on the last digit that it must have been somehow or other obliterated on the day of the shooting incident.

PROSCRIBED BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Gavde, who was recalled, deposed that the English edition of 'War of Indian Independence' which witness produced in court, was proscribed on April 6, 1910. The Indian reprint, which was in two volumes, was identical with the English edition as regards the contents. 'Martyr Jatindas' a biography, was proscribed only recently, some months after the book was seized.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chagla, witness stated that he had merely compared the beginning and end of every chapter and had not read every word of the two editions.

Q.—"Did you read them during the last two days?"

A.—"No. I had read them long ago."

A portion of the deposition of Mr. Arnold in the lower court, which the witness did not mention in the Sessions Court, was tendered by Mr. Velinkar on the ground of lapse of memory after his Lordship disallowed the objection raised by Messrs. Pandit and Chagla.

Mr. Velinkar wanted to recall Sub-Inspector Salvi to show that there was a flower-market at Andheri and thus prove that the evidence of Julunkar, who stated that he had come to Dadar to buy flowers, when he saw Moghee near the Tilak Bridge, was improbable and therefore incredible.

DEFENCE COUNSEL OBJECTS.

Mr. Chagla objected on the ground that Mr. Velinkar should have applied to his Lordship that as Juhukar had either turned a hostile witness or was a liar, he (Mr. Velinkar) should be granted permission to cross examine Juhukar at that very time. To recall Mr. Salvi, to corroborate Moghe, the approver, and falsify Juhukar, amounted to contradicting a prosecution witness.

After the objection of Mr. Chagla was overruled Mr. Salvi, deposed that there was no flower-market at Andheri, but there were three or more flower shops at a distance of 100 yards from the residence of Juhukar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chagla, witness stated that many people from the suburbs came to Dadar to buy fresh vegetables and flowers.

If the Lahore police officer, the last witness to be examined is not available on Monday, he will be dropped. After recording the statements of the accused, Counsel for the prosecution will address the jury.

CHIRNER CASE JUROR GETS GIDDY

30 Out Of 118 Witnesses So Far Examined

JUDGE ASKS PUBLIC PROSECUTOR TO EXPEDITE THE CASE

Friday proved a day of mild sensations in the Chirner Firing Case before Mr. S. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge at Thana.

JUROR GETS GIDDY.

When the case had proceeded for over an hour and half one of the jurors Mr. Kharkar felt giddy and vomitted probably due to the excessive heat. Consequently the court had to rise for tea about an hour before the usual hour. It met after two hours when Mr. Kharkar felt a little better and rose at 5 p.m. half an hour earlier than the usual hour.

Hari Posha of Moti Jin, a witness, admitted that the Police had taken him and Balaram an accused in custody and detained for two days in Ganpati's temple at Chirner. They asked the witness "to do something for evidence." The witness further admitted that two days later seven or eight persons from his village including the witness were taken by the Uran Police to Chirner and this time detained for seven or eight days in the Ganpati's temple.

WITNESS WITH PREVIOUS CONVICTION.

Another witness Janya Balya Gharab of Dhakti Jin admitted in his cross-examination that he had a previous conviction against him and was fined Rs. 50. He also admitted that Sakharam Tukaram and Pandu two villagers from the same village who had given evidence for the prosecution in the lower court were co-accused with him in the case and they were also fined Rs. 50 each.

Hari Posha of Moti Jin in his evidence deposed that he was present at all the three Satyagra- has practised at Chirner. Before the first Satyagraha some Congressmen had come to his village to invite the villagers to join Satyagraha. Jairam, Laxman and Antu Shet three of the accused had come to do the same work before the second Satyagraha and before the third Satyagraha was offered a meeting was held at Koproli and Mr. Bedekar of Apte, accused No. 46, addressed the meeting. Witness said that the speech related to boycott of foreign cloth and Prohibition.

At the conclusion of the examination the Public Prosecutor asked the witness to identify Mr. Bedekar and other accused.

Mr. Sanjana observed that the charges for which the accused were being tried did not relate to preaching the boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition. He asked the Public Prosecutor at least to use his selective faculty if the other side did not do it.

Replying to Mr. Rege, defence pleader, witness said that he and Balaram an accused was taken in custody by Police and detained in Ganpati's temple at Chirner. The police asked them to do something for evidence." After two days seven or eight persons were taken to Chirner by the Uran police and detained for seven or eight days. Khandu, Police Patel of that village was also among those who were detained.

Judge:—What did the Police ask you to do?

Witness:—It was the police patil Khandu who asked to do something. The police asked us to tell what we knew.

Re-examined by the Public Prosecutor witness said that while he and others from his village were detained in the temple they used to get their food from their houses. But he made it clear that they were not allowed to go out.

Bhobya Barkya another witness from the same village was then examined. He said that the Congress workers who had come to his village told them that if they did not join the Satyagraha they would not be allowed to go to jungle and get fuel.

88 WITNESSES STILL.

When the cross-examination of the witness was over the judge inquired how many witnesses were so far examined. Mr. Pradhan informed the Court that out of 118 prosecution witness 30 were examined.

Mr. Sanjana remarked that the way in which evidence was led it would result in efacing from their memory what they had heard from the previous witness. He drew the Prosecutor's attention to the volume of evidence so far recorded and asked if it would not be better if he left out unnecessary details and curtailed the evidence.

Mr. Pradhan:—It will be refreshed at the time of the argument.

Judge:—It is alright for skilled men like you but it is not so easy for the common man.

Mr. Pradhan assured the Court that he was also anxious to see that the work should be expedited and informed the Court that many prosecution witnesses will be offered merely for cross-examination.

Dr. Ambedkar:—Please inform us in time if you are going to do any such thing.

Janya Babya Gharat was the last witness examined. When his examination and cross-examination were over the court adjourned till Monday.

When You feel Yourself dull & Tired

DRINK

A Half Glass of cold water sparkling with a dash of

IAPCOS

FRUITALKO SALINE

Refreshing and Invigorating Indian Health Drink. Promotes the Highest Degree in Physical Fitness.

Iapco's Fruitalko Saline works with Nature. It is a delicious effervescing Indian Health Drink, possessing the beneficial and refreshing qualities of fruit in a concentrated and convenient form. It effectively eliminates the wastes and poison that clog the System. It sets your blood stream fresh and free and makes life a real pleasure.

Keep a bottle in your House in readiness for emergencies.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout India.

Prepared only by:
THE INDO - ASIAN PRODUCTS CO., BOMBAY NO. 2.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

(In Insolvency.)

No. 516 of 1913.

Re: RAI BAHADUR SHRIKISONDAS NARANDAS, of Delhi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Delhi and carrying on business as Banker, Mill Agent, Contractor and Commission Agent at Delhi under the name and firm of Lala Bakshi Ram Mohanlal, at Farrukhabad under the name and firm of Mathuradas Mohanlal, at Cawnpore under the name and firm of Mathradas Satyanarayan and at Bombay under the name and firm of Mathradas Sadanand and at various other places, ... Insolvent.

1. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a SECOND DIVIDEND in the above estate.

2. Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fort-night from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend as stated above without regard to such claims.

3. All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estate in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien, or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a month from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in above estate will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 16th day of April, 1931.

P. B. MALABARI
Official Assignee of Bombay.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
2363

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 p.m.

(S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT NIKADWARI OART KANDAWADI.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co.. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Dhru and Co.. Attorneys for Mr. Muchand M. Choksi the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Amirkhan Karimkhan since deceased both in his personal capacity and as an administrator to the estate of the deceased Bai Mariambai daughter of Gulabkhan Sherkhan and Husseinkhan Karimkhan minor by his guardian, his mother Bai Manabai widow of Karimkhan Gulabkhan the Mortgagors said in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd day of August 1929 made between the said Amirkhan Karimkhan since deceased and Husseinkhan Karimkhan of the one part and the said Martgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Saturday the 25th day of April 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax Land since redeemed at Kandtwady (Nikadwari Cart) Containing by admeasurement 456 sq. yards or thereabout registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20, New No. 142, Old Survey No. 551 and New Survey No. 7744 and Cadastral Survey No. 117 Girgaum Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 380 and 381 formerly Street Nos. 21 and 22 and present Street Nos. 5 and 7.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Dhru and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th May next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT AND OF THE MORTGAGEE IN THE PROPERTIES AT CHAPEL ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Braz Valentine Gomes (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee Mr. Behramji Dossabhoy Bamji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) the 26th April 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mortgagee in the properties described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of land at Chapel Road, Bandra, admeasuring 1324 square yards or thereabouts with dwelling house standing thereon and known as "MARGARET VILLA" and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 79 and bounded on the North by the property bearing City Survey No. 34 belonging to M. D. Agniar, on the East by Chapel Road, on the Sout by property bearing Survey No. 36 belonging to the insolvent and comprised in Lot No. 7 and on the West by another property of the insolvent formerly bearing Revenue No. 301 and now being Plot No. 44 in the Bombay Suburban Development Scheme No. VIII which premises are held under a Sanad dated 28th April 1923.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece of land together with dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chapel Road Bandra, and bearing Survey No. 267 (part) admeasuring 490 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and the Mortgagee, at the office at 14K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RAJA MAHARAJAS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT WORLI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 18 of 1929.

M. K. Surveyor ..... Plaintiff
v/s.
B. S. Parkar .... Defendant.

Under instructions from M. K. Surveyor, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Leasehold land with or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Worli (Bombay containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts known as Plot No. 7A bearing Municipal Ward No. 6 (19) and Street No. 6A. F and bounded on the East by the Common F belonging to S. D. Markar, C. C. Sherwood and S. P. Dadachandji, on the West by the property of Pestonji Framji Gagrat with a common party wall situate on the plot of land known as Plot No 7B leased to the said P. F. Gagrat, on the North by the land of Sorabji Dossabhoy Markar, the Cleora Sherwood and Sorabji Pallonji Dadachanji known as Plot No. 1 and on the South by the land of the said S. D. Markar, C. C. Sherwood and S. P. Dadachanji known as Plot No. 6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Hinwalla Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Amusements

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Saturday 25th, Sunday 26th, April and Friday 1st May.
At 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Monday and Tuesday at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Wednesday 29th and Thursday 30th at 1 p.m.

Specially produced for "Globe Cinema" by Madan Theatres Ltd. of Calcutta.

BAKRI ID ATTRACTION !

...

ALADDIN
AND THE
Wonderful Lamp

That renowned story (10 reels) Arabian Nights, filmed by greatest Indian Film Co., for the first time on the Screen in Bombay.

A love story of a poor man who aspired for the hand of a mighty monarch, and his ups and downs in life, at one time rolling in wealth, at other a beggar in the street.

PATIENCE COOPER as ALADDIN
RATANSHA SINOR as MAGICIAN
adopted by AGA HASHRA KASHMIRI.

This vivid swift, moving picture is the peer of oriental dramas on the screen.

It has the atmosphere of the Arabian Nights tale and must rank as one of the most exceptional photoplays of the year!!

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Screen's Most Romantic Figure

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In the World's Most Romantic Story
THE IRON MASK
The Further Adventures of The Three Masketeers.

EMPIRE THEATRE

4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Famous Comedy

ON APPROVAL
featuring
YVONNE ARNAUD
TOM WALLS

Adapted from Frederick Lonsdale's Great Play.

ISAKO'S RUSSIAN CIRCUS

Location:—Opp. "LUNA PARK." Fort.

COMMENCING FROM
FRIDAY
17th April, 1931, and
the following nights at 9-30 p.m.

ENTIRE CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMMES

New Jockeys, new Clowns, new Equilitrist, new Horses, new Lions.

Sensational! Sensational!

For the first time in Bombay.

"THE FLYING DEVILS"

By the BUMBARETTIES BROS.

Flying in the Air Blindfolded.

SPECIAL MATINEE FOR CHILDREN on WED., SAT. and SUNDAY, at 4-30 p.m. Children Half Rates.

Booking at ROSE & CO., Bombay.

OPERA HOUSE.

To-day & To-morrow

4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great Silent Masterpiece

RAMONA
featuring
DOLORES DEL RIO

The Tragic Story of a Woman's Triumph over Life's Misery

GLORIOUS SEVENTH WEEK.
DRAWING RECORD CROWDS
First Indian Talkie-Photoplay.

ALAM-ARA

All Talking, Singing and Dancing.
Produced by Imperial MOVI-TONE
Mr. Vithal, Miss Zubeida and Miss Zilloo in leading roles.
Daily shows at:—5.30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee show on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

—:o:—

Bombay, April 24.

Liverpool Wheat:—
May s 4/5 3/8d down 7/8d.
July s 4/7d down 1 1/8d
Oct s 4/9 1/2d down 1d.
Chicago Wheat.—
May dol 81 1/2 down 1/4
July dol 62 3/8 down 1 1/8
Sept dol 62 1/8 down 1
London Linseed:—
April/May £8-16-3 down sh 2/6 d.
Market steady.
Argentine Linseed:—
June 10.73 down 7
July 10.88 down 5
Market barely steady.
London Linseed Oil:—
May/Aug sh 16/10 1/2d down 3 3/4d.
Sep/Dec sh 17/10 1/2d down 2 1/4d.
Market easy.
New York Sugar:—
July 133 unchanged
Sept 141 up 1
Dec 149 up 2
Market steady.
Wheat Cable (Chicago):
"Prices declined on favourable weather in Southwest, but later advanced on covering by shorts, and again declined on stop loss selling. Closed easy."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES,
Bombay, April 24.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 23-4-31	8512000	8093000
Receipts Yesterday 23-4-31	9000	4000
Exports to date 23-4-31	5925000	6214000
Stock at Ports 17-4-31	3584000	1706000
Stock Interior Towns 17-4-31	1214000	1024000
Stock Liverpool 17-4-31	1127000	954000
Visible Supply 17-4-31	7157000	4220000
Quantity in Sight 17-4-31	12313000	13113000
Quantity out of Sight 17-4-31	8244000	10483000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Unhealthy Condition Of Trade

WEAK WALL-STREET BUT TRADE BUYING.

Prices Not Actually Pegged

Cotton prices are not actually pegged now, except by the 9 per cent. loan basis on which co-ops have lent Farm Board money. There is a probability that the Cotton Stabilization Corp. may sell its 1,300,000 bales after August 1st. This is an effective threat making for reduced cotton acreage this season. Cotton prices are therefore near the bottom.

As usual in a declining market cloth demand decreases and sales are becoming difficult. This state is said to be unhealthy which is a passing show of a temporary duration.

Bombay, April 24.

The New York cotton futures market after declining about 40 points during the last two days, showed somewhat steadier tone on increased trade buying. Prices opened at a rise of 2 points and a further rise of 7 points was added before noon but later on prices declined on weakness of Wall Street. From the highest level prices declined 11 points and after a rally of 2 points the market closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.84c.

Uncertainty about the notices against May contract coupled with extensive propaganda for the abolition of the Federal Farm Board's stabilizing activity of cotton prices are responsible for the present weakness of American cotton. Apparently the decline has impaired confidence and trade demand has declined but on the other hand it is bound to have good effect for the reduction of acreage under cotton. While the crop depends to some extent on the extent of the acreage but weather plays most important part in the yield. Sales of fertilizers are far below the average which is sure to tell on the productive capacity of farms. The technical situation of the market has greatly improved after recent heavy long liquidation. American cotton is now cheap in comparison to other growths. Money market is easy and the Federal Reserve Bank is ready to support general revival in trade. If once the existing uncertainty is removed, we feel sure, prices must improve materially before the next crop begins to move.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 point. There was local buying but the rumours of financial continental trouble, accompanied by the Alexandria selling, caused a setback. Limited buying orders held prices during the later part of the day but the market fears budget on Monday. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 5.54d. per lb. and sales amounted to 7,000 bales.

East Indian cotton prices declined 2 points and Sakel Egyptians lost 6 points. The Alexandria market was steady and prices advanced 15 to 5 points.

FUTURE OF FARM BOARD.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Market continues dull. The steadiness in Silver is offset by continued weakness in American Securities which is depressing the market. Our Liverpool friends say, "The Federal Farm Board have failed to justify their economic effect as a business concern, and the outcry in the U. S. A. by thousands of commercial leaders, must surely have an influence on Congress, especially as tax-payer's money has been thrown away, with no beneficial results to those engaged in agriculture. Rather has it had the effect of encouraging competitive growths to the detriment of the American Grower. We are of the opinion that the Farm Board's marketing policy will be discontinued at an early date."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.14 (11-22 a.m.)
New York May Lowest 10.03 (1-42 p.m.)

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable from their friends Messrs, Reynolds and Gibson, Liverpool dated 23-4-31 (5-15 p.m.).

"Look for gradually sagging market. Favour short side for quick turn."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Weather too cool but Liverpool weak being anxious about budget Monday.

Liverpool: Market unsettled and fluctuation. The feeling here is 'Bearish'. Lancashire yarn business unsatisfactory with no prospect of improvement and prices declining. The weekly weather report says conditions during the past week have been favourable. Preparations for new crop are well advanced.

New York: Opened steady and advanced in sympathy with Stock Market and on trade buying. Declined during the afternoon on decline in the stock and grain markets. Expect traders market for time being. Cotton goods market dull aud easy owing to general unhealthy condition of trade. Yarn market dull and see no chance for immediate improvement.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-10 a.m. Liverpool market early showed more resistance at present level, also on better Egyptian.

11-18 a.m. New York cables. Greenville reports: Textile situation unchanged with little fresh activity manifested. Weather slightly more favourable but fresh rains and cooler temperature will make it decidedly unfavourable. Crop in the Eastern sections has rather a poor start, warm and dry beginning be urgently needed.

9-39 p.m. Considerable long liquidation to-day.

Reuter's cable: New York market was nervous and irregular, the unsettling factors being the weakness of Wall Street and trade buying.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool May (expected) eq 5.40
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 189 eq 4.31
Difference 109 points eq Rs. 48
New York May (close) 10.05 eq 5.03
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 189 eq 4.31
Difference 72 points eq Rs. 32
Liverpool-New York:—
(At Liverpool close) May 75, Oct 52 (American points)

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Apr. 23.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.27
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.47
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.67
Oomra Good	3.67
Oomra Full Good	3.87
Oomra Fine	4.07
Bengal Good	3.43
Bengal Fully Good	3.58
Bengal Fine	3.73
Scinde Fine	3.73
Scinde Fine	2.73
Scinde Superfine	3.88

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Apr. 23.

May	7.77
July	7.95
September	8.07
October	8.19
November	8.25
January	8.39
March	8.49
Sakellaridis, F.G.F.. Spot	8.20

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Apr. 23.

May	10.05—
July	10.31—01
October	10.67—01
December	10.89—02
December	10.89—02
January	11.01 + 01
Middling Spot	10.05—

—:o:—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Apr. 23.

May	10.08—
July	10.34 + 01
Middling Spot	9.84—

New York, Apr. 23.
New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	10.07
July	10.33
October	10.70

New York, Noon Call.

May	10.07
July	10.33
October	10.68

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(2) SYED AL-I-HASSAN, Esqr., Sub-Inspector, Police, writes from Delhi:—Your set has created a new life in me, and my weight increased by 7 pounds in 3 weeks. Be kind enough to send another for a friend of mine per V.P.P.

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NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, Apr. 23.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Cotinent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Apr. 23.

	Opening	Closing
April		5.41—
May	5.43	5.41—02
June		5.45—02
July	5.52	5.49—03
August		5.54—02
September		5.57—03
October	5.63	5.61—03
November		5.65—03
December		5.69—03
January	5.75	5.73—03
February		5.78—02
March	5.85	5.83—02
Middling Spot		5.54—03

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Apr. 23.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	7,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

MATURING TREASURY BILLS.
Approximate due date.

	Total Amount. Rs.
24th to 27th April	72 50 000
25th April	1,77,25 000
30th April	1,21 25 000
30th April	37,25 000
28th April to 2nd May	81,25 000
29th April to 3rd May	77,50,000

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	9
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Mint Gold 2nd "	21	4	0
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Silver 1st Settlement	43	9	0
Silver 2nd "	43	7	0

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"Please read my Character,
"And send me your book."

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WHERE ARE YOUR GRAND YOUNG MEN"?

Question For Young Men.

People have got into the habit of saying that this is the era of Young Men. Youth, they declare, has never been so conspicuously in the ascendant before. And age—even middle age—it seems, is being hustled into the grave by beings scarcely out of the cradle, Thus writes Mr. Norman Collins in "News Chronicle."

As it happens, the facts about Age are not at all the same as the fiction about Youth. Look at the first half-dozen celebrities whose names step into the mind, say, Shaw, Barrie, Inge, Wells, Kipling, Lodge. They are the men who are in the full stream of the current of life; the men for whom this age will be remembered. And their ages are respectively 74, 70, 70, 64; 65 and 79.

Try to match any half-dozen celebrities of under forty against them, and the impression is that of starting anew the antique and unequal battle between the Tritons and the minnows.

And if we raise the age limit for the minnows from forty to fifty, there will still be such considerable recruits as Chesterton and Belloc and Bennett and Galsworthy and Massfield on the side of the Tritons.

HEYDAY OF MIDDLE LIFE.

Indeed, it would be far nearer the truth to say that there probably never was an age in which active mental life was so commonly extended beyond middle-age as it is to-day. Success after seventy has become a common place. And it is not merely the pale, golden glow of the surrounding halo, but the fierce red light of inner energy, that illumines the names of men like Shaw and Inge and Lodge—to mention three of the septuagenarians.

They have already done enough—so for that matter have the other Tritons—to earn for themselves the graceful, hibernating oblivion that comes in one of the big arm-chairs in the Athenaeum.

Which is exactly what would have happened to them two generations ago—if they had lived. Which is doubtful.

For genius two generations ago seems to have been far more dangerous than it is to-day. Dickens died at 58, and Thackeray at 52. Meredith and Tennyson would fit into the modern world far more easily than they fitted into the Victorian. For Grand Old Men nowadays go on being men long after they have become grand.

And who are the Young Men, the Clever Young Men, of to-day? Mr. Noel Coward is, I suppose, the very archetype of his kind. He is 31. He has been a Clever Young Man for nearly ten years now. And Mr. Beverley Nichols is the same age. He has nearly been Clever Young Man for nearly as long.

Mr. Anthony Asquith, at 28, and Mr. Evelyn Waugh, at 27, have the twenties almost to themselves. Among the "younger" writers, Mr. Priestley and Mr. A. P. Herbert are 36 and 40 respectively; they have left the Fighting Twenties for the Roaring Forties.

There is nothing nowadays to compare with Pitt, Prime Minister at 24, or even with "Max"'s publishing "The Collected Works of Max Beerbohm" when in his early twenties. And they make a pretty thin show against the real age of Young Men, of Brilliant Young Men, the early Nineteenth Century, when Byron and Keats and Shelley were all as young as each other, and all soaring like sky rockets together.

THESE MODERNS.

Look at Literature to-day. If you want to be "modern" you mention Mr. Aldous Huxley, who is 37, or Mr. James Joyce, who is 50, and Mr. D. H. Lawrence who, had he lived, would have been 46.

In the world of art, too, the men of whom we hear most, Epstein, Orpen and Augustus John, are all over 50.

And as at Chelsea, so it is at Westminster. It is in the nature of things that a Socialist Government should be a government of young visionary, idealistic hotheads. They may be. But they are the hotheads of nearly half-a-century ago. When the Socialists formed their last Government, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, aged 62, called on Mr. Sidney Webb, aged 69, to support him and with the help of Lord Parmoor, aged 76, and Mr. Snowden aged 64; and Mr. Henderson, a year older, got a Socialist Government together. And that was nearly two years ago.

Besides such hoary politicians, Mr. Winston Churchill, at 56, seems no more than a boy, the same mischievous, irresponsible boy who got into trouble before the Boer War.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

And leaving politics for the Church, we find much the same thing. The "young" Archbishop of York is nearly 50 and the Primate is 66. But he is still a young man compared with the present Pope of 73, whose Cardinal at Westminster is 69.

And in commerce and industry it is another victory for the solid substantial forces of the years. The men of whom one hears most—Mr. Gordon Selfridge and Sir Herbert Austin, and so forth—are all above 60. Sir William Morris, who is the youngest of the prominent industrialists, is 53. And the list could be extended indefinitely without intruding into the forties.

Indeed, the truth about the present era is not that it is the era of Youth, but the era of elderly men who have discovered the secret of perpetual youth.

It is the era, not of Modern Youth, but of Modern Middle-Age.

INDIAN POLICY

—:o:—

Settlement By Consent.

The following letter appears in the London "Times" under the above captions:—

Sir,—The letter in your issues of this morning signed by Lord Sydenham and others would be pointless if it object were simply to call attention to unwise acts and utterances of Mr. Gandhi and insist on the existence of unreasonable and hostile elements in India, whose action may prevent the smooth working of any settlement which may be arrived at now. For everybody recognizes that Mr. Gandhi's oscillations make it impossible to predict whether he will ultimaterly take the line of reason, which his agreement with Lord Irwin seemed to promise, or the unwise line which he has taken too often in the past: everybody recognizes the existence of irreconsilable elements in India.

The object of the letter was plainly to impugn the policy of Lord Irwin, of the present Government and of Mr. Baldwin, the policy to which "The Times" has given its support. Perhaps it may be worth while to try once more to state as lucidly and succintly as possible why people who recognize the reality of some of the facts put forward by the group to which the signatories of this letter belong nevertheless hold the policy of Lord Irwin and Mr. Baldwin to be right, and the policy advocated by their critics to be impossible. One cannot think that any one of the intellectual ability of Mr. Winston Churchill will long remain comfortably in the same camp with Lord Rothermere, against all the more intelligent members of his own party.

Lord Irwin's critics tax his policy with sentimentalism: but, if sentmentalism means acting on an imaginary view of things created by romantic feeling, it is they who are the sentimentalists. They see some of the facts in India, but they are blind to the facts at home. The picture they have in their minds of a people united in mind, irresistibly strong, inflexibly resolute, magnificently wise, the ideal of ancient Rome, imposing its will, for their good, upon a group of weak and backward Eastern peoples, is a picture created by sentiment and does not at all fit the real England of to-day. The idea which they also seem to cherish—that the rulers of India have only to take up a firm attitude, to say sharply and decisively, "No more nonsense," and everything in India would fall into line—seems drawn from a knowledge of India now out of date. No doubt England has the material power to suppress Indian unrest, but at the phase which things have now reached it could be done only at the price of a great deal of bloodshed—by creating, as Lord Irwin said, a desert; one repetition of Jallian walla Bagh would not be enough. And it is quite certain, whether you welcome the fact or whether you deplore it, that the British people, as they are to-day would not stand it: if we were Bolshevist's we should not shrink from any number of Amritsars to attain our ends; but we are so constituted that one Amritsar made a great part of the British people feel sick. And to suppose, as Lord Sydenham and Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Rothermere seem to do, that you could carry through such a policy without even a united nation behind you, without even one of the three political parties behind you, with half of one of the parties only, and that the half weakest in brains, is the wildest chimera. It may be quite true that if the dream could be realized the masses of India, governed autocratically by superior honesty and wisdom, would be better off than they are likely to be under any Constitution established on Round Table lines but even if that could be proved to try to wreck an attainable second best in the pursuit of an ideally best which is unattainable is very bad statesmanship.

The extremists on the other side make an analogous mistake. For Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru a state of things in which India was wholly detached from British control would be the ideally best, while a compromise on Round Table lines would be only a second best, and he, too, is prepared in the pursuit of the unattainable ideal to try to wreck the second best attainable. It is certain that by no methods which our consciences or feelings allow us to use can we suppress Indian unrest, if India rejects all compromise. It is equally certain that Indians cannot overthrow the British Government. After a considerable trial of "civil disobedience" the British Government in India has lost no ounce of its material strength: if violent rebellion were tried, there might be a number of isolated assassinations, but it is impossible for any popular revolt, under modern conditions, to overthrow a Government armed with the scientific mechanism of power. If the Government cannot suppress unrest, and the agitators cannot overthrow the Government, that means an indefinite protraction of the miserable state of things we have lately seen—continued acts of defiance on the one side, and continued repressive measures on the other. Such a state of things would inflict grave loss on British financial and mercantile interests, but it would inflict still graver damage on Indians.

It is certain that, sooner or later, both sides will have to agree to a compromise on lines more or less like those adumbrated by the Round Table Conference. But they may agree to it now and save years of misery, or they may not agree to it till they are broken in spirit and India is demoralized and impoverished. The Indian extremists will not get all that they demand any more than the people of the Irish Free State got all that Mr. de Valera and Miss McSwiney demanded. But the Irish Nationalists got the substantial part of their demand, and Indian Nationalists will get the substantial part of theirs. Ireland since the treaty has enjoyed a period of comparative peace and prosperity, because there were statesmen like Mr. Cosgrave ready to carry out the "modus vivendi" with England, and because such statesmen were supported by the bulk of opinion in the Free State. Similarly in India, if the Cosgraves are found and if the bulk of Indian opinion supports them, they will reduce the irreconcilables to the position of Mr. de Valera to-day, and India, too, may look forward to a happier time. It is possible, of course, that in India the Vaeras, joined by Mr. Gandhi, may wreck the Round Table scheme and then India, less happy than Ireland, will have to go through years of sterile misery and disorder, till disillusionment producers the readiness to agree in the end to such a compromise as might be had to-day. If, however, sooner or later, both sides must agree to a compromise which, from the point of view of extremists on either side, is only a second best, surely it is the part of sagacity now to labour that that compromise, whatever deficiencies they may see in it when compared with their ideal, may be as good a second best as it can possibly be made.

Yours, etc.,
EDWYN BEVAN,
The Athenaeum, March 16.

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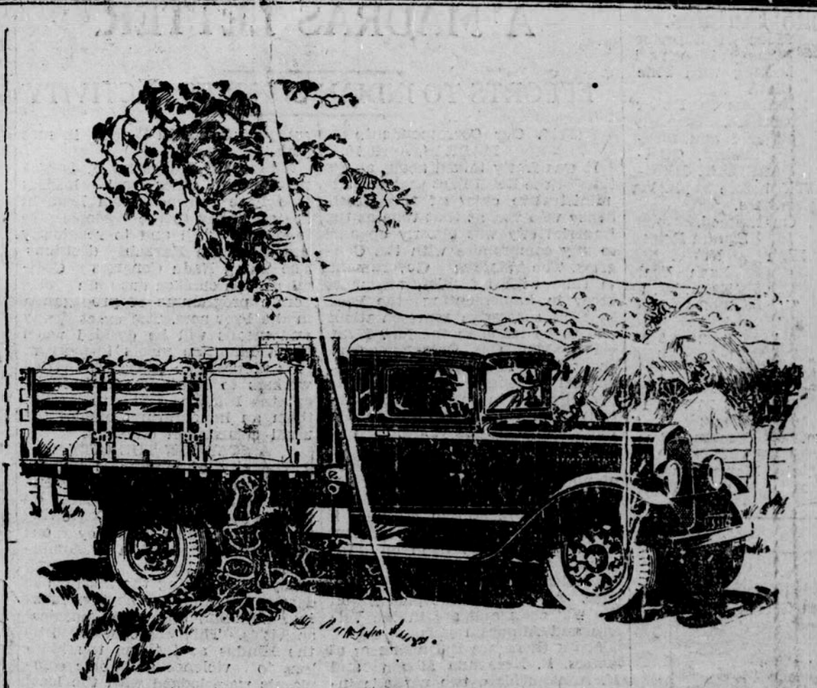

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7'	5'	6'	6 10	7 6
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A MADRAS LETTER.

EFFORTS TO INDIAN CONGRESS ACTIVITY

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, April 19.

It was freely talked about at the time of the Delhi Pact that the administrative chief of this Presidency who was at that time at the Imperial city was bitterly opposed to any compromise with the Congress. The Madras Government in tune with its chief, was most tardy in implementing the Pact. In fact, successive representations had to be made to the Law Member by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari about the non-release of several political prisoners convicted for participation in the civil disobedience movement. The order for the release of nine Satyagrahi prisoners, the last in the list, made as late as April 13th throws a flood of note that 43 prisoners connected with the Civil Disobedience movement are still in jail. It is understood that the Government are not to release them on the ground that their offences involved violence or incitement to violence. All of them are placed in the "C" class and are in the Vellore and Alipuram jails.

Again there are the instances of Messrs. P. Narayana Menon and M. Annapurniah, two pathetic instances of political prisoners who though not convicted in connection with the Gandhian Satyagraha are sturdy patriots the demand for whose release has been the theme of successive questions in the local legislature. They have been rotting in the jail for lengthy periods. It is hoped that copying the Bombay example where the Sholapur prisoners were ordered to be released, the local government will act in a liberal manner and release all politicals since it is very difficult to draw the exact line on their offences in the absence of their putting in any defence plea.

Considerable indignation is still felt in this Presidency in spite of all sobstuff appeals to "forget and forgive" at the Guntur lathi charge which was indulged in when the ink on the Delhi agreement was hardly dry. Your readers are familiar with the recent Vadaballi shooting incident wherein the Police clashed with the local processionists who refused to remove the portrait of Gandhiji when ordered to do so. In this connection, Mr. Prakasam had long talks with the Law and Home Members and it is understood that as a result thereof, the Government have called for fuller information regarding the incident.

CONGRESS CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Madras city which awoke from its political slumber in the closing months of the last year has been carrying on a steady campaign of picketing of foreign cloth shops. Just after the truce there was a slight relaxation of the tension. But the appeal of Gandhiji asking women to come forward to picket coupled with the release of local Congress leaders have put fresh life and vigour into the picketing campaign which is being carried on to-day silently bue effectively. Miss L. Krishna Bai, B.A., a lady of talent and culture belonging to the family of the late Sir T. Madhava Rao, and a whilom Professor of the Crosthwaite College, Allahabad who renounced her job and went to jail for a short spell, is the moving spirit behind the boycott campaign. She has succeeded in organising a noble and self-sacrificing band of women workers known as the Desa Sevika Sangha whose activities are chiefly concentrated on picketing foreign cloth shops. In the broiling sun of Madras they come forward every day dressed in their orange sarees and post themselves before almost all the foreign cloth shops in the China Bazaar, the chief commercial centre of the city. When they depart home their orange sarees mixed in the golden rays of the setting sun lend a picturesque aspect to their gathering.

A new feature in city picketing is the advent of what is here known as the "Orange Caps" on the scene. They are dressed in white khaddar shirts, with orange caps on. The "Orange Caps" are conspicuous by their dress and are doing considerable work.

Many of the leading foreign merchants practically do little or no business and many of them have converted their stock to Swadeshi. Prominent portraits of national leaders are displayed prominently in these shops. The Swadeshi League, an oranganisation doing propaganda for homemade articles has deputed some persons to scrutinise the stock and see if it is Swadeshi.

KAMALADEVI'S CRUSADE.

While strenous efforts are being made in the city to stiffen the cloth boycott campaign, the intrepid Kamaladevi Chottopadyaya, not evidently very happy over the Karachi decision, has been carrying the fiery Cross in the south and appealing to the people to get ready for action when the scond call comes. In Trichinopoly where she has addressed more than one public meeting she has formed a Woman's Swadeshi League. She is making appeals for the boycott of everything foreign. She is suggesting house to house propaganda, the issue of leaflets in Tamil explaining the creed of Swadeshi and intense picketing.

Messrs. T. Prakasam, S. Satyamurthi and other local leaders who have returned from Karachi are appealing to the people to follow Gandhiji and to religiously respect the Karachi decisions. The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has chalked out an elaborate programme of propaganda in the Provinces. The exact way and means will be decided when the Committee meets to-morrow. It is proposed to enlist 1,000 tried workers to hawk khadi throughout the Province and to grant them an honourarium besides the usual commission on sales.

A SCARE IN THE CITY.

The city of Madras is happily free from Hindu-Muslim dissensions. But the city was scared on the eve of the New Year Day owing to some handbills issued by one Sulaiman of Choolai, a predominantly labour locality containing many mills, asking the Muslims to devote attention on boxing, fencing, wrestling and other physical activities. This was construed by the Hindus as inciting the Muslims to violence and some complaints were lodged with the local Police that there likelihood of a breach of the peace on the New Year's Day. The Muslim leaders and the Police visited the locality and asked Sulaiman what he meant by the issue of the handbills. He said that he did not mean anything else than asking the Muslims to train their bodies well, and that all apprehensions of a Hindu-Muslim clash was unfounded. It is understood that the Police conducted a search and seized some lathis from the locality.

Maulana Yakub Hassan and Abdul Hameed Khan have left this for Lucknow to attend the Nationalist Muslim Conference. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, M.L.C., in the course of a statement to the Press says that separate electorated must continue at least for some time.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN THE CITY

"The existence of brothels in the city is not only the source of violent diseases that poison the individual and the race but also makes victims of girls and women and condemn them to ignoble slavery and degradation, tempt young men to immorality and vice. It should not certainly be tolerated as an open organised and prosperous business." This was the sum and substance of a deputation of Women's India Association which waited on the Hindu Member to the Government of Madras on the 18th inst. In pressing for the immediate enforcement of the Brothels and the Immoral Traffic Act, the members of the deputation represented that the brothels in the city openly advertised vice, allured young men from the path of virtue and encouraged Depravity among them. It was represented that the suppression of brothels alone would ensure public health Revelations of harrowing tales of vice in these hot beds of immorality were made. It would appear that children ran away from the houses of ill fame as they could not put up with the ill-treatment and reported themselves to the Police.,

The Associaiton offeded all help in the rescue of minors from the houses of ill fame. They also represented to the Home Member that the Act should be applied to the whole Presidency as otherwise, immorolaity would be driven to the interior of the Presidency.

The Home Member discussed the difficulties of enforcing the provisions of the Act for the whole Presidency and also dwelt upon the necesity for rescue homes.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT

The Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway finds at the present time that it has surplus workmen in its Mechanical workshops at Perambur and in the Engineering workshops at Arkonam. Now that all construction has been suspended, the Railway finds it very difficult to keep several hands who were temporarily recruited. As a first step towards reducing the surplus workmen, the Company recently offered liberal terms for some of those who voluntarily retired. A number of workmen have accepted these terms and will retire voluntarily. Many are dissatisfied with the retrenchment policy of the Company and at a labour meeting held yesterday, the workmen were asked to present a united front and not allow the retrenchment threat of the company to be enforced.

On April 2nd, the South Indian Railway suburban line was electrified. The Governor performed the opening ceremony. Sir Percy Rothera speaking at the inauguration said that this was the first railway in the Madras Presidency to be operated electrically, and the first metre gauge line in the whole of India. The new system is largely in the nature of an experiment, but an experiment which is assured of success. It is understood that the whole line will be systematically worked by electricity from May, 1st.

SUMMER IN MADRAS

The Madras Governor along with the Secretariat has gone to Ootacamund, the summer headquarters of the Madras government. The Secretariat offices will be opened at Ootacamund from to-morrow. We are experincing very hot days but the nights are comparatively pleasant. As a measure of retrenchment, same of the local English homes in the city have cut off electric fans to the Indian staffs!

I understand that Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside over the All-Kerala Studens' Conference to be held at Badagara in the first week of May along with the Political Conference over which Mr. Sen Gupta will preside.

—:o:—

APRIL FIRST JOKE ON CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Charlie Chaplin was the victim of an April 1st joke.

He lunched with his brother, Sydney, and a large number of friends, and one item on the menu was his favourite dish, "Crepes Suzette—little rolled pancakes served with blazing rum.

When the dish arrived Charlie took three and began to talk of the excellent pancakes he had eaten all over the world.

"Ah," said his brother, "just eat these, Charlie. I bet you've never tasted any like them."

Charlie struggled with them for some time before he discovered that they were made a cheese cloth, covered with batter.

Then he realised that he had forgotten the date.

DIET'S EFFECT ON TEETH.

Woman Experiments With Animals

"In spite of lengthy research, the cause of dental caries, which has for years baffled dentists, has again resisted the investigations of experts.

Mrs. May Mellanby, the wife of Professor Mellanby, has been carrying out experiments to solve this problem, and they are described in her second report on experiments with animals with regard to the preservation and formation of teeth, which is issued by the Medical Research Council.

Many hypotheses have been put forward regarding the causes of dental caries in man she says, but one of them has been adequately established on a basis of scientific evidence.

There are two reasons for this it is difficult to carry out strictly controlled observations in human beings with only a singl significant variation of diet. Experiments on animals are equally unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty of producing dental caries.

RARE IN WILD ANIMALS.

Among wild animals dental caries is rare; wild apes and monkeys alone are believed to suffer from it to the extent of two to three per cent., as compared with about ten per cent. in capacity.

"Dental caries," writes Mrs. Mellanby, "is also found in captive bears, kangaroos and rodents, and among domesticated animals in horses, dogs, and hutch-fed rabbits.

'Since carbohydrates, and especially fermentable carbohydrates, are generally thought to be the essential factors in modern civilisation which have led to the great spread of caries, it was decided to add a large bulk of starch or sugar to the food of some dogs. Six dogs have been fed with glucose, but so far caries has not been induced in any of them."

Living cultures of streptococcus mutans were added to the diet of fourteen dogs, and cultures of bacillus aridonhilus to that of two dogs. This was continued over periods of from one to three years for an average of ten months in the year.

None but the asthmatic—expecting death as the only relief—can have a fair idea of

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the terrible oppressions of an attack.

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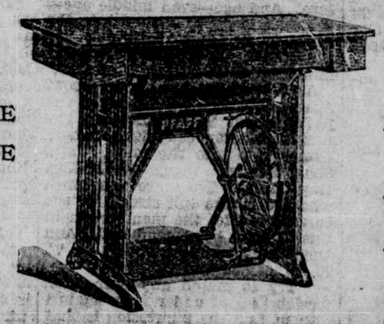

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3. Srimathi D. Rajeswaramma, Sarada Vilas, Digupahandi, Ganjam Dt., says:—"My sister was wonderfully cured and she is also blessed with a baby daughter."

These are only a few out of the many testimonials received.

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FUTURE OF COTTON PRICES.

A Forecast For 1931

Mr. M. D. Lavangia has issued the following forecast of Cotton prices for the year 1931. The forecast is based on changing economic conditions, and it runs as under:—

Gradual expansion of currency and credit, approach of International silver conference recommending bi-metallic currency, slow revival of lost purchasing power, removal of tariff barriers in Europe and reduction in freights, fares, expenses and wages are gradually lifting up the prices of raw products.

Piece work shall be the basis of payment and that all practices hitherto prevailing in dumping cheap Russian goods at the sacrifice or poor peasantry and labouring classes shall be immediately stopped owing to International Chamber of Commerce, recommending boycott of Russian goods.

A special Session of the American Congress is to be called to solve unemployment and to give relief to farmers by purchasing their crops at best prices.

WORLDS ACREAGE.

The outlook of world's acreage in all commodities is estimated at a reduction of 15 per cent, with ten percent lesser yield due to certainty of unfavourable weather forecast and famine. Humanity errs and nature hastens to its rescue after punishment. Agriculture has been rendered loss-giving occupation and hence reduction in acreage.

Let agricultural and industrial associations take to trading in all commodities to create a force of equilibrium to maintain equal distribution of profit and loss. Let those interested run parallel straddle operations instead of cross-wise operations as prices in all commodities are running from bottom to top.

We strongly recommend to hold on cotton under 11.00 cents, silver under 13d., wheat, Liverpool October under 55d., and Linseed rubber and jute at the level of present prices.

We recapitulated and revise Broach Cotton forecasted, with change of time and events.

DECEMBER 1930.
Prices forecasted below Rs. 185.
Prices ruled actual Rs. 175 to Rs. 182.

JANUARY 1931
Prices forecasted Rs. 185 to Rs. 200.
Prices turned actual Rs. 175 to Rs. 192.

FEBRUARY 1931.
Prices forecasted Rs. 200 to 220/
Prices ruled actual Rs. 199/. to Rs. 217/-

MARCH 1931.
Prices forecasted Rs. 200/ to 220/.
Prices ruled actual Rs. 199/ to 217/.

APRIL 1931.
Broach July—August
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 207/- to Rs. 197/- to Rs. 210/-

MAY 1931.
Broach July-August
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 210/- to Rs. 200/- to Rs. 220.

JUNE 1931.
Broach July-August
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 220/- to Rs. 205/- to Rs. 217/-

JULY 1931.
Broach-April 1932 delivery.
Crop price may fluctuate from Rs. 225/ to 210 to Rs. 230/.

AUGUST 1931.
Broach April-May 1932 delivery.
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 230/ to Rs. 215/ to Rs. 235/

SEPTEMBER 1931.
Broach April-May 1932 delivery.
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 235/ to Rs. 220/ to Rs. 240/.

OCTOBER 1931.
Broach April-May 1932 delivery.
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 240/ to Rs. 225/ to Rs. 245/.

NOVEMBER 1931.
Broach April-May 1932 delivery.
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 245/ to Rs. 230/ to Rs. 245/.

DECEMBER 1931.
Broach April-May 1932 delivey.
Price may fluctuate from Rs. 245/ to Rs. 235/ to Rs. 250/.

BULLISH WAVE.

The awe of depression in cotton prices disappears, owing to demand exceeding supplies and the final yield of the world's crop in all commodities being declared below normal and on the side of scarcity. A strong bullish wave will force prices upwards. We dare not say to what extent over Rs. 250/.

The price of Rs. 250/ is regained after a strenuous egorts for 21 months through gradual relaxation of gold and slow recovery from lost purchasing powers of 90 per cent of the agricultural population of the world, due to sale of 1930 crop at ruinous prices. Two years withheld consumption would bubble up, after marketing of 1931 crop at adequate prices.

If on any occasion, through speculative bullish of bearish raids, most probably in July or November prices go out of the mark, do not fail to reap its benefits, one way or the other, because ultimately the force of Currency would set it right to its correct mark and valuation, as worked out above.

NEED FOR AN AMBULANCE CAR.

Mr. Munshi's Appeal To Bombay Citizens.

The First Ordinary General Meeting of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps was held at the National Medical College on Sunday last, when Mr. K. M. Munshi, the President of the Society and the other members of the Managing Committee and of the Medical Board attended.

The Report of the Managing Committee and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1930 were adopted and the vacancy on the Managing Committee caused by the death of the late Mr. Girdharilal H. Mehta, Solicitor was filled in by the appointment in his place of Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhat.

RECORD OF ACTIVITIES.

Dr. M. R. Kothwalla, Officer Commanding the Corps, submitted a Report relating to the work done by the volunteers since June 1930. In the course of the Report he stated that the Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 on 21st November 1930 although the Ambulance Corps was started in June 1930. The number of Volunteers at the commencement was about 27 and in July 1930 a Junior Division of young boys was added, their number being about 15. Regular parades are being held twice a week when training is given in ambulance work first aid and hygiene and stretcher drill is being taught by the trained Officers of the Corps on scientific lines. In the commencement of the year, a ladies' Division was started and the ladies are being trained on the same lines as the Senior Division, the interest which ladies take in the work being very satisfactory. The total strength of the Brigade at present is over 100.

The volunteers have been doing active service, whenever their services are requisitioned by the public. They have so far done 17 Field-services covering about 67 hours. The number of patients treated by the volunteers on these occasions is 110 of whom about 45 were removed by them to hospitals in Bombay. The services of the Corps have been appreciated, both by the public and the press in Bombay.

The Volunteers belong to respectable families in Bombay and the majority of them including the ladies are High-school and College students.

NEED FOR AN AMBULANCE.

The Officer in conclusion stated that the most urgent need of the Society was an Ambulance car for which funds were necessary. He made an earnest appeal to the enlightened public of Bombay to give donations to the Society so that the most urgent need of the Corps may be supplied at an early date.

After the proceedings of the General Meeting the most important item of the programme was the General parade of the Volunteers of the Corps which was held at the Vanita Vishram Gardens in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The President, Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi were present and the guests took a lively interest in the parade of the Volunteers. The ladies' section gave a very interesting exhibition of the stretcher drill and they carried a patient from the field to to Hospital. The Musical band was played by the young members of the Corps which was greatly appreciated.

MR. MUNSHI'S APPEAL.

Mr. Munshi in his speech said: "I am very glad to meet young friends of the Corps this evening. Your smart dress, your excellent drill and your perfect discipline have impressed me very much. Such discipline has a great effect on the development of character and I have no doubt that you will not only serve the country but serve yourselves as well by working in the Corps. The record of your Corps is short, but excellent and I have no doubt you will do wonderful work in the future. The notable feature of our Corps is the ladies' Division. We have already accepted in our Corps the equality of men and women which the Congress resolution enjoins, and I am sure the sick and the wounded will prefer to be treated by the tender hands of our Lady Volunteers. I am asked to declare your motto. It has already been selected by you. It is "Perfection is Acquisition". I trust you will prove worthy of the motto.

A word to the ladies and gentlemen present. Money is the strength of every institution, and in order to make our Corps powerful we must have money. We immediately want an Ambulance Car and a truck and I appeal to the Citizens of Bombay to help us with funds for this purpose.

THE DUTY OF A MUSSALMAN.

That the All-India Muslim Conference is mainly composed of unbalanced communalists can be clearly seen from the irresponsible and inconerent statements made at the Conference. The atmosphere was fused with fanaticism and the Conference ended up by finally destroying its own claim to speak on benalt of the whole Muslim community in India. There was so little of statesmanship in the whole procedure that it would not be in fair to say that the Conference did not represent anybody except the few speakers at the Conference. The public now knows that the Conference was not intended for an open discussion of the communal question but that its decisions were a foregone conclusion. The Conference refused to respect any difference of opinion and those who did not hold reactionary views were somehow or other prevented from taking part in the deliberations.

The whole fight seems to have centred round the question of separate electorates. Intentionally or otherwise every Mussalman who advocates separate electorates plays in the hands of the bureaucracy which is anxious to perpetuate the old order of divide and rule. The very idea of separate electorates implies a separatist policy which is bound to prevent any national progress by continuously giving it a communal colour. And those who speak on behalf of separate electorates are not only the enemies of the country but also the enemies of their own community. If there is any community in India to-day which would benefit most by joint electorates it is the Muslim community. It is almost a misnomer to say that the Muslim community is a minority community, because it is formed of a solid block of seventy million people, which cannot be said about any other community in India. The Hindus are larger in number but the divisions amongst them necessarily deprive them of the political strength enjoyed by the Muslim community. It is ridiculous that when so small a community as the Parsis are anxious to have joint electorates not merely on sentimental or patriotic grounds but mainly to secure sufficient political representation in the government of the country, so large a community like the Mussalmans should ask for separate electorates. And the scaremongers who talk of being tyrannised by the Hindus under the future government of India do not seem to realise that they are doing grave injustice to their own community by suggesting that the Mussalmans have so degenerated that they cannot stand on their own legs and rely on their own inherent strength without a bundle of safeguards to protect them against the so-called tyranny of the Hindus.

So dim must be the vision of these self-appointed representatives of the Mahomedan community that they have gone to the extent of saying that they would rather give up self-government than give up separate electorates. In their frenzy they utterly lost self-control and accused the Princes of having conspired to join the Federation in order to put down Muslim India.

But the communal situation is not so dark as it seems to be. Those Mussalmans who have made great sacrifices during the national movement and who alone can speak with authority on behalf of millions of Mussalmans are definitely of opinion that no settlement of the communal question shall be acceptable to them unless it is based on joint and free method of election.

It is therefore the duty of every Mussalman to see to it that the country's freedom is not hampered by communal bickerings and personal interests. He must understand that as a true Mussalman and as a clean soldier of Islam he must only fight for that which would ultimately bring the greatest good to the greatest number of Mussalmans. —"Kaiser-i-Hind."

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was traveling by the Down train (No. 11) from Sankheda to Miyrgam on G. B. S. Railyway on 14th instant. The train was due at Sankheda at 16-48 hours but it arrived there at about 17-30 hours i.e. 45 minutes late. When I passed the station Baripur-Mandala it was past sunset and the lights were necessary in the train, but no lights were lit by the Railway authorities till the train arrived Miyagam at about 8-30 hours. This was with the result that the passengers who had to get down at the intermediats stations were put to much inconvenience to collect their bags and luggages. Especially the females who had no males with them had to travel with great risk.

Will the State authorities or the Railway Officers pay special attention to the irregularity and caralessness on the part of the Station Masters and Guard of the train in allowing the train to proceed without light after sunset?—Yours etc.,

K. T. GOTRI.
Bulsar, April 21.

LEGITIMATE UNDER TRUCE.

Ghatkopar Citizens On Right To Picket

COMMITTEE TO TAKE STEPS AGAINST "GOONDAISM."

(From A Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, April 20.

There is a toddy shop, situated on the Agra Road, here. Heaceful picketing of this shop is being carried on by ladies.

Of late "mawalies" have been it seems coming more often to this shop with an intention to mischief. On the night of the 11th instant some "mavalies" came up in a motor lorry and hurled stones and used lathies on the lady picketers and at that time the male members who had been there to look to the safety of the lady picketers were very severely injured. On the 12th instant in the evening a police officer of Ghatkopar went to the toddy shop threatened the lady picketers and forcibly removed the chairs on which the ladies were sitting, and when some respectable gentlemen went to him, he treated haughtily all of them. A feeling of resentment has spread LEGITIMATE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar under the auspices of Merchants' Association, Hindu Mahasabha, Youth League, Bhatia Mitra Mandal and the Congress Committee of Ghatkopar was held on the 19th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Meghji. Mr. Maniar moved the first resolution, which deprecated the attack of the "mavalies" on the peaceful picketers on the night of the 11th instant, congratulated the two male members who were hit in the attack, and appealed to the citizens of Ghatkopar to actively help the ladies in their noble and peaceful mission of eradicating the drink evil from Ghatkopar. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Rewashankar Tulsidas, Parbhudas Ladhabhai Modly Hiralal Doctor Devji Naranji and others and passed unanimously. All the speakers emphasised that as the picketing was completely peaceful no one could raise any objection. Moreover under the Gandhi-Irwin settlement peaceful picketing was legitimately allowed. The eradication of the drink evil was not a political programme, but a social one. Some speakers asked the people to impress upon the "mavalies" that their goondaism could not prevent the people from their rightful course of action. The people should be prepared to defend themselves against the mean attacks of "mavalies" and the liker The drink evil has brought ruin to millions of people and so all efforts must be made to end it, by peaceful methods.

Mr. Manordas Nalierwalla moved the second resolution, which expressed great dissatisfaction at the action of the Police Officer of Ghatkopar who, on the evening of the 12th instant removed the chairs on which the lady pickets were sitting peacefully, without obstruction to the shop or traffic and who later declared these chairs to be forfeited, and who behaved very haughtily with the respectable people who went to talk to him in this matter. Those who spoke on this resolution emphasised the fact that the police ought to help the public in their humanitarian work, and more so when high officials actively sympathised, with this movement for years past, and when even H. E. Lord Irwn had openly expressed his appreciation of peacefully persuading people to give up drink. Every speaker emphasised that the people should adopt non-violent means to bring round even the sturdiest opponents. The second resolution was supported by Bhogilal Jhaveri, Mr. Hormasji Kuverji Baliwala, Gourishankar, Sitaram and a Sikh gentleman who had come to watch the picketing.

COMMITTEE OF LEADING CITIZENS.

Mr. Jeshingial Premchand Mehta moved the third resolution, by which a committee was appointed to take steps to avoid such occurences in the future and if necessary to go in deputation before high officials The committee is composed of about 18 leading citizens of Ghatkopar, with the President of the meeting Mr. Jamnadas Meghji as Chairman. This resolution was supported by Messrs. Jasvantray Mehta and Chhaganlal Diwavala.

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Soviet's Five-Year Plan.

INTERVIEW WITH TROTSKY.

WARNING TO POWERS: "BLOCADE PRELUDE TO WAR"

The following is an interview with Leon Trotsky which a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian" had at the former's villa on the Island of Prinkipo by the Sea of Marmora. The visit was made a week before the villa with the library was burnt down.

The interview is on the experiment at large-scale industrialisation which Soviet Russia is making with the Five-year Plan. The translation of the interview was checked and approved by Trotsky.

He is over 50, short and broad, says the interviewer. He assured him that he was well; but it appeared taht he was subject to recurrent attacks due to his old malaria.

"The principal and striking characteristic of Trotsky, even perhaps surprising to one who meets him personally for the first time, is his extraordinary charm that resides in a perfect frankness, an eager unaffectedness of manner.

The Five-year Plan has not suffered a check; this is demonstrated by the efforts to transform it into a Four-year Plan. Personally I regard this attempt at acceleration as premature and ill-judged. But even its bare possibility, the fact that hundreds of Soviet economists, engineers, works directors, and trade unionists have admitted the idea of such a transformation shows that the plan is far from being the failure it is declared by those observers in Paris, London, and New York who are accustomed to make their observations of Russian affairs through a telesope.

But suppose, then, that we admit that this gigantic plan may realise itself in fact, should we not indeed admit the possibility in the near future of "dumping"? To answer this question let some figures speak: the industrialisation of the U.S.S.R. shows a percentage increase unheard of in economic history—20 to 30 per cent per annum. But these percentages relate to increase over an economic level that the Soviets inherited from the hands of the former owning class. A level of appalling backwardness. In the most important branches of its economy the Soviet Union will remain, even after the realisation of the Five-year Plan, far behind the more advanced capitalist States.

U.S.S.R. AND U.S.A.

For example, even at the end of the realisation of the Five-year Plan, the consumption of coal by each inhabitant of the U.S.S.R. will be eight times less than by each inhabitant of the U.S.A. today. The other co-efficients are more or less analogous. At this present time—i.e., during the third year of the Five-year Plan—Soviet export represents, very closely, 1 1/2 per cent of the total world export. What percentage do those timid of "dumping" think would be sufficient to upset the balance of world trade—50, not that perhaps, nor 25, even 10? Even for such a figure Soviet export would have to increase by seven or eight times its present volume, thereby instantly causing the ruin of its own economy.

MENACING THE WORLD MARKET.

It only suffices to point out these proportions, which are easily verifiable on the basis of figures that are not contested, for the philippics of the Leaker-Lampsons in England and of Senator Fish in America to be demonstrated at once as hallucinations. It matters not whether these are the product of bad faith or of sincere panic, their effect is the same. One is deceiving oneself and others when, first, one affirms the failure of Soviet economy, and then in spite of that affirmation attributes to that economy the faculty of selling its goods below cost prices in a volume sufficient to menace the world market.

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE?

Referring to the suggestion of the French newspaper the "Temps" which called on all the Western States to co-ordinate their economy to the end of a boycott of Soviet trade Trotsky said.

One thing I would underline with deepest seriousness and most vigorous emphasis: the economic blockade cannot remain over an indefinite period only a blockade; in order to be effective it would require ever to strengthen and make more acute its methods. And this is nothing but the factual path to war. The blockade is a prelude to war. Its object is to erect a raincoat over war and thus imperceptibly to involve in war a series of States.

Let us suppose, however, that the plan of the "Temps" and many others were to succeed, the blockade to be organised, to lead to war—let us even suppose for purposes of argument what I do not for a moment admit as a possibility, that the Soviet system were to be over-thrown by this war, even by this means the new economic principle of State-planning that has proved its efficacy in the Soviet system would not be destroyed. The development of Europe would but there by cost many more victims and be arrested perhaps for decades.

WORKING HYPOTHESIS.

But, to return to the question we have partly left; Will the Five-year Plan be realised? It is a question of knowing exactly what one understands by its "realisation". This is no matter of sporting records, which may be decided by a margin of second one way or the other. I can understand the Five-year Plan no otherwise than as a working hypothesis used as the basis of a gigantic experiment the result of which, whatever it may be, cannot in any case be expected to coincide exactly with the hypothesis. The proportional relation necessary between the various ramifications of an economy cannot be established a priori with exactitude over a period of years. Corrections to a working hypothesis, of a balancing nature, have to be introduced during the process of the work itself. However, I am certainly of the opinion that, with the natural important corrections and alterations, the plan called five-year is realisable.

UNDER NATIONALISATION.

You ask what are my differences in this matter with the present Soviet Government. I set entirely on one side the political question, the question of the party, and the question of the Communist International. In the domain of Soviet economy these differences in no way concern the method of constructing by large-scale hypothetical perspectives. On the contrary, for several years I defended this method against those who now apply it. I am of the opinion that much time was allowed to slip away before the first elaboration of the Five-year Plan. Capitalist industry in Tsarist Russia yielded nearly a mean 12 per cent of profit, of which one-half was consumed by the bwners and the other half (6 per cent.) was used to increase production. Now, under nationalisation, almost the entire 12 per cent can serve for industrialisation. To this must be added the savings effected by the absence of competition, the centralisation of works according to a unified plan, unity of financing, and unity in the obtaining of raw material etc. If a well-organised trust enjoys enormous and advantages over isolated industrial enterprises, what must be the advantages of a nationalised industry a trust of trusts?

This is why, beginning with 1922, and particularly from 1925, not once but many times, in conflict with the present leadership, I based the possibility of the yearly increase of industry at over 20 per cent. This percentage, indeed, finally became accepted as the basis of the Five-year Plan, and experience has not only proved the soundness of this hypothetical calculation but shown that realisation is likely fairly to over-step it.

LIMITS OF THE PLAN.

Under the influence of this success for which the present leadership itself was unprepared, there has been a definite crossing over to the other side. The realisation of the plan in four years has been proclaimed without sufficient preparation, and the task is pursued almost as a problem in sport. I set myself decisively against this excess of bureaucratic maximalism which imperils the large scale increase of nationalised industry. In the course of the last year also I have several times raised warning against bureaucratic over-speeding in the domain of the collectivisation of agriculture.

The present Russian economy is a transition stage, and still conceals within itself wide contradictions which may yet possibly lead to economic crises and thence determine temporary setbacks. To shut one's eyes to this would be unforgivable. But I cannot here go more closely into the whole complex of the question.

Do not lose sight, however of the fact that all these contradictions, difficulties, possible crises or eventual temporary setbacks in no degree minimise the epoch-making significance of this gigantic experiment in economic planning which already has proved that an industry nationalised acquires the faculty, even in a backward country of increasing at a tempo none of the old civilised nations could possibly attempt.

This alone opens before mankind an entirely new perspective transforming the entire lesson of the past and placing it on the threshhold of a new Culture.

LATE MAULVI LIAKAT HOSSAIN.

—:o:—

First Anniversary Observance

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Maulvi Liakat Hossain at a largely attended public meeting held at the Albert Hall, Calcutta on Saturday on the occasion of his first anniversary.

Sjt. Krishna Kumar Mitra presided.

Among those present were: Sjt. Lalit Mohan Das, Sjt. Narendra Nath Sett, Sjt. Sachindra Nath Mukherjee, Sjt. Bhutnath Mukherji, Sjt. Suren Sen. Prof. Mohitosh Roy Chowdhury, Sjt. Sayed Ali Irtaja, Maulvi Kasem Ali (Rasulpuri).

The president in course of a lengthy speech recalled the early days of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal and expatiated on the part played by Liakat Hossain in the struggle.

It did not matter, the president said, if he as a Mahomedan. For Liakat was a 'man' above everything else. He felt keenly for the difficulties of students. He formed associations to help the poor students.

There were people who thought that the rich alone could serve the poor. But Liakat Hossain proved the antithesis. Leading a life of poverty, although born of a respectable and well-to-do Mahomedan family in Patna, Liakat served the poor in a remarkable way. He lived and died a 'fakir' all for the country.

Liakat's love of students was extraordinary. He looked upon them as his sons and saw in them the image of Allah.

It was remarkable, continued the president, that in the days of antipartition and Swadeshi in Bengal when Mahomedans joining the National struggle was comparatively a striking minority Liakat alone stood up amidst a few and worked for Swadeshi. The result was the series of his convictions.

Liakat was an ardent advocate of Hindu-Moslem unity. He was ever ready to fight against any atttempt to stir up communal feelings. He was no advocate of violence. He was an reformist and worker. His inspiration as well as message was "Bande Mataram."

Sjt. Sachindra Nath Mukherjee said that it might be said of Liakat Hossain "He came, he lived, he conquered." Inspite of his mother tongue (Urdu) completely foreign to the land of his adoption he own over the hearts of the Bengalis by his work. He begged not for himself but for the afflicted. He ran to the flood-stricken lands even as a 'minstering angel'. Suffering imprisonment as he did as many as three times he lived up to the age of eighty. His 'mantra' was 'Bande Mataram.' He loved his country as mother.

Sjt. Amarendra Nath Chatterjee said Liakat Hossain was poor but his heart was as large as the wide sky, his love of country as deep as the ocean, and his attachment to truth as powerful as a magnet that would convert whoever should come into contact with him.

His Swadeshi spirit was unique. He was asked, the speaker said, to put in his signature sometime while in prison. Liakat refused to sign on the ground that the nib was foreign. He refused a jail dress because the yarn was Liakat of Patna became the foreign.

Liakat of Bengal immediately on the agitation in favour of anti-partition of Bengal.

His love for the students and their education was too great for him to take part in the Non-co-operation movement that preached the boycott of schools and colleges.

With all his regard for the revolutionaries as lovers of country he was no believer in revolution.

Sjt. Lalit Mohan Das claiming himself to be a co-worker of Liakat Hossain said that in the days when political imprisonments were rather few and far between measured on the huge scale of the present day, Liakat courted imprisonment thrice, eaech time for merely three years. He was an independent worker and although he was aloof from non-co-operation' he had his courage of conviction, and wherever there was flood or famine or distress in Bengal he would personally run to the scene and offer his useful services.

Sjt. Bhutnath Mukherjee said it was really a pleasing sight to see Liakat Hossain, celebrating the 'Rakhi-Purnima' ceremony with a batch of students at the old age of eighty. The speaker exhorted the audience to respect the past as much as the present and future of a national's struggle for freedom.

Syed Ali Irtaj a Mahomedan youth related some of his personal experiences with Liakat. Even as a student of the third class the speaker found a 'friend of students' in Liakat, more than that, a lover of the country. Liakat had personally gone to Tamluk during the recent flood.

His love of the country was greater than his love of his only daughter. Paying his last visit to his daughter and son-in-law a well-to-do Talukdar of Patna, early in the days of anti-partition agitation, Liakat offered himself in the services of Bengal for good.

Maulvi Kasem Ali (Rasulpuri) said that even as Mussalman Liakat fought for Hindu-Moslem unity. He was a true worker and a plain fighter.

Sjt. Narendra Nath Sett prefacing his speech with a well-responded cry of 'Bande Mataram' said that Liakat was a clean fighter and a Swadeshi in every sense of the term.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting which terminated late in the evening.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

AN UNKNOWN HITTITE CITY

Excavations In Turkey.

While on many sides there is an almost inevitable neglect of the standing relics of antiquity in Turkey, foreign archaeological missions assemble here every spring and disperse into the interior to excavate. Not that the Angora Government does not do all it can to preserve the historical monuments that are above ground, but it is embarrassed by the vast numbers and sorts of relics which it must keep watch upon and by the lack of financial means. It has a Hungarian archaeological specialist in its service, and for six years he has been collecting from all over the country valuable antiquities for the new ethnological museum at the capital. Other local museums are springing up wherever the excavations of the foreign missions find a rich field of relics, as, for instance, at Ephesus.

The two centres where the most interesting finds are being made are Ephesus and Alashir, a small town some hundred and thirty miles south-east of Angora. In the former it is Graeco-Roman remains of the early centuries A.D., which are being searched for, and the mission is composed of Austrian archaeologists and is financially supported by German and Austrian Ministeries as well as by Mr. John Rockefeller, jun. It is having great successes, and the latest discovery is the temple dedicated to the Emperor Domitian about 110 A.D.

Parts of the statue of the Emperor, which was the object of worship, have been found smashed in a niche of the temple. These are the head and one arm. The figure was of colossal size, the arm alone measuring 5ft. 10in. The condition in which the relics of the statue have been found indicate that it was smashed deliberately, which is in conformity with the historical fact that an anathema was pronounced against Domitian and his temple at Ephesus was desecrated and rededicated to Vespasian. The temple itself is a vast structure, of which only the lower portions remain. It contains a third-century altar. There are thirteen columns down one side and seven across the other.

The Austrian mission is also uncovering the whole of the rich quarter of Graeco-Roman Ephesus, and has cleared a gymnasium in an excellent state of preservation, with a finely painted reception-room giving on to the piaastra. The painting are in the best late Greek style. Houses with their luxurious bathing apparatus intact have been fully excavated, and the mission thinks that its diggings in this quarter are now almost complete, and have established the outlines of the better part of the city where St. Paul lived for so long.

AN UNKNOWN HITTITE CITY

The excavations at Alashir are directed to a much older civilisation—that of the Hittites, whose first Empire flourished from about 2500 B.C., to 1800 B.C. and whose second Empire reached its height about 1400 B.C. and disappeared in 1200 B.C. The Turks and Kemal Pasha are especially interested in these researches because they link up their own race with the Hittites, the originators of the Mediterranean civilisations. The excavations are being carried out by the Chicago University Oriental Institute. They are proving far the richest in archaeological interest of any diggings in Turkey.

Ten distinct layers of human life have been uncovered under the Alashir mound of citadel, from the Osmanli, Seljukid, Byzantine, and Roman eras through the Gallic invasions and the Capadocian and Phrygian kingdoms, to the two Hittite Empires, and back through the Iron, Bronze, and Copper Ages to the Neolithic Period. The latest discovery is that of the Neolithic layer which is the first such layer found in Anatolia.

The name of the Hittite city which has been reached in these excavations has not become known. The inscriptions so far brought to light do not reveal it. They are Assyrian cuneiform tablets and are ordinary commercial letters. No Hittite writing has yet been dug up. They were found in a huge mansion with many other relics, including mortuary jars containing the skeletons intact, seals in stone and metal—among them one of a two-headed eagle,—and much pottery. Most of these objects date from 1500 B.C. to 1000 B.C., they are being placed in the Angora museum. The mansion will be still further excavated this spring. Up to now it may be said that the American excavations at Alashir have enabled the inter-relations of the early Mediterranean civilisations to be much more clearly defined, and have repealed the primordial importance in our history of the Hittite origins.—"Manchester Guardian."

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"Pickets Not Doing Their Duty."

—:o:—

EUROPEANS PROTEST AGAINST OFFICIAL INACTIVITY.

Mr. Gavin Jone's Suggestion Of Martial Law

MORE CAWNPORE REVELATIONS

CAWNPORE, April 24.

Mr. De Souza, proprietor of Hope Brothers, was the next witness, and described how about 2 p.m. on 24th March, all of a sudden, he heard a commotion and on coming out of his shop, he saw two soldiers being chased by students and other young men. These soldiers were cycling towards the Cantonment. "When the soldiers went beyond their reach, the students started throwing stones at my window and looted the contents of my shop".

Question.—Did they ask you to close your shop?

Answer.—No.

Question.—Did they have stones with them?

A.—It is a mystery, but nevertheless they threw stones.

Q.—Were they threatening?

A.—Absolutely quiet.

Q.—It was not against you, it was only for keeping English goods?

A.—It was not communal.

BENEVOLENT INACTIVITY.

Mr. E. V. David, Barrister, who was the next witness submitted a written statement dividing the predisposing causes under three headings, namely, (1) the policy of the Government, (2) the Congress activities, (3) the Muslim attitude. Dealing with the first the witness stated that the policy of benevolent inaction on account of the policy of the Government was bound to have evil effect first on the local authorities for want of clear support. Government did not care to go against the spirit of conciliation and restraint. Secondly, the Congress and its sister organisations became bolder. No doubt, action was taken later under various Ordinances, but that time things had gone too far.

Q.—When was this action taken?

A.—About May or June, 1930.

Q.—When action was taken did Congress movement subside?

A.—I don't think so.

Nawabzada.—What action, do you think, Government should have taken?

Witness.—Government should not have tolerated picketing, fiery speeches and procession on the Mall and action under section 166 should have been taken.

POLITICAL ASPECT OF TANZIM MOVEMENT.

Dealing with the third predisposing cause, that is the Muslim attitude, the witness said that hartals and processions were becoming the order of the day. Muslims, tired of these activities, commenced a movement which was called the Tanzim Movement which was meant to be, I take it, a religious movement but, in my opinion, the religious aspect was not the primary object. It had a distinct political bearing. Under this organisation, volunteers were enrolled and they had a far more military bearing than the Congress volunteers.

Dealing with the immediate cause of the riot, the witness said that a hartal was proclaimed on the 24th and was sought to be made very complete. Congress people sought to imitate the hartal which was proclaimed for the late Mr. Mohamed Ali. Muslims got all the shops closed and interfered with vehicular traffic. Congress workers wanted to do the same and insisted on the Muslims closing their shops and stopping vehicular traffic. Witness did not go out on the 24th.

PICKETS NOT DOING THEIR DUTY.

"As regards the action of the police I would like to say that pickets were no doubt placed but these pickets were not doing their duty. They simply sat about. Patrolling by the police was bad as they instead of taking their duty seriously, simply sat about and chatted and moved about, as if nothing was taking place. Witness described one incident when he went to Meston Road on the 25th morning. He saw four Magistrates sitting on chairs. Witness with all the emphasis he could command said: "If I were a Magistrate I would not be sitting, but I would have taken the initiative myself".

LITTERED WITH BRICKBATS.

Mr. T. Gavin Jones, Managing Director of Cawnpore Chemical Works, Ltd., and lately delegate to the Round Table Conference was the next witness. He stated that there was no police protection of any sort for the group of mills west of the city. The whole length of the Grand Trunk Road was unprotected from Tuesday the 24th till Saturday the 28th. Petrol tanks were guarded by military from 24th to 28th March while Atherton West Mills had auxiliary force guards from 25th to 29th. The first information the witness had of the outbreak was on the 24th afternoon, when he was going to Muir Mills. He saw Mall road simply littered with brickbats, shops closed and their windows broken. Witness went to his factory after visiting the Muir Mills and found his workmen unsettled and nervous and had to close down the factory.

WHAT MR. GAVIN JONES SUGGESTED.

At the time the witness thought that the military and police were dealing with the situation in the city and the outbreak would not spread as the roads round the city were deserted and everyone seemed concentrated in the city. Next morning, witness received a telephone message from Mr. Swinn his chemist, that he had been up all night, with gangs of men passing down the road shouting. Witness motored to his factory between 6 and 7 a.m. and met gangs of men numbering 50 to 100 at a time marching down the Grand Trunk Road apparently from outside villages, fully armed with axes, spears and lathis and shouting Inquilab Zindabad and Gandhi-ki-jai. Witness went to see Sir Thomas Smith about 9-30 a.m. and Mr. Carnegie joined them. Mr. Carnegie and witness went to see the Collector and pressed on him the necessity of calling out the Auxiliary Force which was immediately done. Witness stated that he went to Nawabganj during the evening and passed through Sisamau Mohalla and found that a battle had been raging there all day long without let or hindrance.

EUROPEANS' PROTEST.

On the 26th morning, he went to see the Commissioner at Collector's bungalow and asked him to hand over the city to the Military as the civil authorities had been unable to deal with the situation. He refused and said that 200 more police had been drafted and he had come to study the situation. He conveyed the impression that he thought that the riot was progressing normally and said that they generally lasted about 4 days and asked us to give him 2 days in which to put matters right. We protested and impressed on him the necessity for prompt and strong measures to check the disturbance at once and he promised that this would be done. It was of course too late then to proclaim martial law. This should have been done on the 24th or 25th morning at the latest.

By the 26th the outburst was beginning to exhaust itself. Witness describing one incident said:—"On my way back from visiting the Commissioner when passing up the Mall Road I came upon a gang of men in Ramanarain Bazar in full view of the Mall Road burning a Mahomedan shop and a man was laid out by the gang just as I came and a police-man armed with a rifle was standing on the side of Queen's Garden watching them and not knowing what to do.

OBJECT LESSON FOR COLLECTOR.

I was angry and demanded why he was doing nothing. He did not reply but quietly walked away towards some other policeman near the Queen's Statue. I thought this was an object lesson for the Collector and rushed back my car and asked the Collector to come and see it. But he sent Mr. Barron and the Superintendent of Police. By the time we returned the gang had finished their work. I mention this incident to show the mentality of the police. They did not seem to realise that it was their duty to interfere. A few shots from even one armed police would have driven away the gang. It must have taken at least half an hour to complete their job as thoroughly as they did.

SUMMING UP 'FACTS'.

Witness expressed the opinion that from what he had seen the following facts emerged. (1) The immediate cause of the outbreak was apparently premeditated Congress organisation forcibly to compel all to observe hartal on account of the execution of Bhagat Singh accompanied with the attack on a European, an isolated policeman and shops at midday on March 24. (2) This turned into a communal riot within a couple of hours owing to Congress bringing pressure to bear on Muslims to close their shops. Had Mr Jog, Congress leader, called off his pickets and followers from Muslim shops on the Meston Road when he saw Muslims, were resisting, instead of encouraging them to exert pressure, he would have in all probability not been assaulted and graver crisis might have been averted. (3) On Wednesday the 25th the situation became much worse owing to influx of gangs of armed men from outside.

PEOPLE HAVE LOST CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

(4) Police were paralysed and were incapable of dealing with the situation from the start until 28th when the fury of the mob had subsided and both sides were exhausted. This appears to me evident from the mere fact that hundreds of houses had been burnt down and many more looted and mohallas had been practically destroyed. Hundreds of people had been slaughtered and yet only a few shots had been fired to protect the people. I believe I am right in saying that not a single policeman was injured. (5) more Muslims have been killed than Hindus and the Mahomedan community feel that they have been let down by the authorities and they are sullen. (6) People are nervous and apprehensive and have lost confidence in the Government.

Regarding conditions existing in Cawnpore prior to the outbreak which favoured such occurrence the witness said.—(1) Atmosphere of lawlessness prevailed. People had become accustomed to breaking the law and flouting the police all through the campaign of Civil Disobedience. The leniency showed by the authorities towards the Congress activities aimed at enforcing their will on minority communities is the first cause of the outbreak. (2) Tension between Muslims and Hindu communities has been growing more and more strained and embittered after each hartal. (3) The difficulty the police have had in combating Civil Disobedience movement and being obliged by strict orders to deal leniently with picketers processions and other activities calculated to force the will of the Congress on the people has undermined the authority if the police and in one respect demoralised the force. (4) the attitude of lawlessness among the followers of the Congress and resentment by Muslims was aggravated by prolonged negotiations with Mr. Gandhi at Delhi which enhanced the prestige of Mr. Gandhi and Congress and correspondingly depressed the Muslims and other minority communities. A settlement was made by the Goverment without any minority community having a say on the matter. Leniency shown towards Congress activities is bitterly resented by Muslims, Europeans, Anglo-Indians Indian Christians and not a few Hindus. I trace the root cause of the outbreak to Central Government And their weak and conciliatory attitude towards provocative Congress activities which are demoralising administration. The direct cause of Muslim-Hindu conflict in Cawnpore was peaceful picketing or mass persuasion, call it what you will and there will be no peace in India until this activity is prohibited by law and severely dealt with by authorities. In answer to a question witnesss said that in his opinion the police were frightened and there was lack of leadership, there not being enough Europeans as back bone, such as was the case in Calcutta and Bombay.

President.—But they had some very good Deputy Superitendents of Police.

Witness.—Even then they failed.

The President remarked that it was certainly a good theory and suggestion.

Maulana Abdul Qafi, President, Anjuman Islamia, Cawnpore, was the next witness who said that sometime during the summer of 1930 a central body was formed with witness as the President. The object of this organisation was social and religious uplift. Three meetings were held each dealing in its turn with prayer, gambling and drinking.

Question.—What effect did Gandhi-Irwin pact have on Muslims?

A.—No special effect on Mohamedans. They were in no way disappointed.

Q.—You just said Hindus were pleased with this Pact. Were Muslims pleased with this Pact or not?

A.—They were neither pleased nor disappointed because it did not concern them.

Q.—Is it not the same Tanzeem movement as at Allahabad or some other city?

A.—No.

Witness said that on December 21 last a procession was taken out and it was confined only to Cawnpore and it had nothing to do with our organisation.

Q.—Does this procession take place every year?

A.—Not every year. It was only this year.

Q.—Were there any special reasons for it this year?

A.—No special reason. A few Muslims got together and had it.

Q.—Were the organisers educated people like Vakils or only Maulvis?

A.—I don't know who the organisers were.

Q.—Was the procession armed?

A.—I never saw it armed.—A. P.

The youth of to-day has placed the communalists in the museum of political antiquities.

Leakage Of Punjab University Papers

PESHAWAR, April 24.

Mr. Sultanali Qureshi, formerly a teacher of Peshawar who was arrested here on Sunday for alleged complicity in the leakage of the Punjab University question papers has been released on bail.—A. P.

"HIGH COURT ORDERS FLOUTED."

—:o:—

... Application Before ... Lahore Tribunal.

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S ALLEGATIONS

LAHORE, April 23.

A peculiar situation has arisen, despite the High Court ruling committing the approvers in the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case to judicial lockup, owing to complaints by the Defence Counsel and the accused that the orders of the High Court are being flouted by the police.

Applications were filed to-day before the Tribunal in this connection in which it was stated that C. I. D. officers did not leave the approvers in the sole charge of the officer whom the Tribunal has directed to escort the approvers to the Central Jail. The approvers, it was alleged, were approached by the investigating authorities (C. I. D.) last night and that the approvers were kept under a guard supplied by the C. I. D. The applicants prayed that the Superintendent of the Central Jail be directed not to allow the investigating officers to approach the approvers, without the permission of the court.

Mr. Galeen, Commissioner, wanted to know under what law the Court could give any direction to the jail authorities.

Counsel submitted that the approvers having been remanded to judicial lockup under the warrant of the High Court, it was the duty of the Court to see that witnesses detained in custody by its orders were not in any manner unduly interfered with. Concluding, counsel contended that complaints filed in the court should be inquired into, so that it might not become difficult to arrive at a correct decision.

The Commissioners wanted to decide the question of jurisdiction first and fixed Friday for hearing of further arguments.—A. P.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Cases Of Inam Forfeiture.

(By Mail.)

BELGAUM, April 22.

The sixth session of the Karnatak Provincial Conference will be held on May 23 and 24 next at Hukeri in the Belgaum District. A strong reception committee consisting of Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, D. V. Belvi and others has been formed for making preliminary arrangements. Messrs. D. R. Thakur K. G. Gokhale and M. P. Patil have been appointed as General Secretaries. The question of electing a president is to be decided soon.

The last session of the Conference, it will be remembered, was held at Dharwar in the year 1928 when Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay presided.

It will be recalled that at the time when the civil disobedience movement was going on, notices were issued and proceedings started by the Authorities concerned against several persons in Karnatak including Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the well known Congress leader, calling upon them to show cause why their Inamvatan should not be forfeited to Government, on the ground that they were taking part in a disloyal campaign.

Some of these cases were after inquiry, decided by Government, while others had not reached the stage of final disposal when the Gandhi-Irwin truce was made which changed the whole outlook.

These Inam forfeiture cases had arisen as a result of the civil disobedience movement and are therefore supposed to be covered by the terms of the Delhi agreement.

This matter was represented to Mahatma Gandhi during his recent visit to Bombay. The several District Congress Committees in Karnatak are now it is gathered, making inquiries with a view to supply full and detailed information on the subject to Gandhiji.

It is understood that the policy to be adopted by Government towards these Inam forfeiture cases is at present under Government consideration and further that their final orders in the matter will be issued at an early date.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN GIRLS AS NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Gidney's Stern Warning To His Community.

"That India is to get Self-Government is certain; and we must ask ourselves what part we are going to take in the destiny of our country when that does take place," said Col. Gidney in reply to an address of welcome presented by the Anglo-Indian community of Calcutta. "I believe profoundly that 'self-Government for India is the highest aim which her people can set before themselves and that without it there can be no fulness of civic life and no satisfaction of the natural aspirations which fill the soul of every self-respecting man.'

NO MORE SITTING ON THE FENCE

Col. Gidney emphasised that, "unless we completely alter our angle of vision and co-ordinate our communal perimeter with a national one, the new India will have no need for us." He continued: "We can no longer sit on the fence on the side of the Indian in his desire to attain self-government for India in a constitutional manner.

As a community, we have unfortunately been reared in an atmosphere of isolation—civic social, economic and educational—with the result that a wide gulf has existed between us and our Indian brothers. What we must now strive to do is to gain their respect and friendship, to know and understand their real heart and mind, and the Indian in his turn must do the same. India is our country. Let us associate ourselves more and more with her aspirations and be prepared to help her in their fulfilment.

Surely there is no one here present who can possibly believe that our association, however close, with the Indian can ever deprive us of the enjoyment of our communal distinctiveness, our religion, manners and customs, for these are our birth right and no constitution can take them away from us.

BE PROUD OF INDIA.

"I would urge upon those who administer our schools to make Anglo-Indian children look upon and be proud of India as their home and country and that they be taught more about their own community, the language and the peoples they have to live with and less of foreign countries and other peoples and, above all, that they should be made to feel that the Indian is his brother and that we owe a duty to each other."

Addressing the women of his community, he said:—

"You must join your Indian sisters in their battle for freedom and equality of sex. Your Indian sisters are fighting an honourable fight, but they also need your help and co-operation especially in the upliftment of the women of the depressed classes. I appeal to every Anglo-Indian women to join her Indian sisters in the constitutional advancement of their own country. Believe me our future in the new India depends very largely on the part our womenfolk are prepared to play. You must bring up your children to think of India as the home of their birth and occupation and teach them to feel proud of their Indian heritage and nationality even as you are proud of your British connection."

MAJORITY RULE.

Referring to the work of the Round Table Conference, Col. Gidney said:—

"Shorn of all embellishments, there is no doubt that self-government means that the Central Federal Legislature will be majority rule and no one will deny that this will be a Hindu Raj! The Hindus must, therefore, among other matters, consent, without further delay, to the abolition of untouchability and remove all mistrust and fear of insecurity from the minds of all minority communities even if it entails an acceptance of their entire demands for such protection."

BHAGAT SINGH DAY AT SHIKARPUR.

—:o:—

Students' Demonstrations.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHIKARPUR, Apr. 23.

Demonstrations were organized to-day jointly by the Congress and the students to celebrate Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev's day. Huge processions consisting of men and women students with black flags started from the Congress House at six in the evening. Thousands collected on the roads and housetops to witness the procession. Several parties sang the Martyrs songs and ladies headed the procession. The procession terminated at Jumani Hall, where a mass meeting was held, presided by Sobhraj Velecha, Congress President. Several speakers made thrilling speeches.

CASE UNDER PRESS REGISTRATION.

High Court Sets Aside Conviction

CALCUTTA, Apr. 23.

On the ground that the police had failed to prove affirmatively that the leaflet in question was printed in British India, Mr. Justice Pankridge to-day set aside conviction of Amiya Bhattacharji who was sentenced by Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 12 of the Press Registration Act for distributing an alleged revolutionary leaflet which did not bear the name of the printer of the printing press.

Counsel for Bhattarcharji pointed out that the Act applied only to leauets printed in British India.

The Deputy Legal Remembrancer held that it was not incumbent on the prosecution to prove affirmatively that the leaflet had been printed in British India. The accused might have been in the dark as much as the police as to where it was printed.—A. P.

Sir Philip Sassoon has been operated upon for tonsil trouble and is progressing satisfactorily.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME FOR PALESTINE

High Commissioner's Discussion With Arab Leaders.

RUGBY, April 23.

A Constantinople message states that the Earl of Athlone, late Governor-General of South Africa, has arrived Angora and will to-morrow pay an official visit to the President.

In a Parliamentary answer today, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, stated that the British Government's contributions to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office totalled 107,770 sterling in 1929 and 115,309 sterling last year.

DEVELOPMENT OF PALESTINE.

The Colonial Office announces that discussions on the development scheme for Palestine started yesterday in London and at Jerusalem. The discussion in London are being conducted with the Jewish Agency by an Inter-Departmental Committee appointed by the Government and those at Jerusalem are carried on with Arab leaders by the High Commissioner.—B.O.W.

PROBING BUDGET SECRETS

—:o:—

Speculation In Parliamentary Circles.

RUGBY, April 23.

The rising curiosity in political circles as to the well kept secrets of the budget statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer will make on Monday was heightened by an incident in the House of Commons to-night.

After the Prime Minister had stated the business for next week, Mr. Baldwin drew attention to the departure from the usual formula "Consideration of budget resolutions" and to the Prime Minister's words "Business arising out of the statement." Mr. MacDonald said:' Something may arise out of the statement which will require action by the House, but I assure the House that it need not be at all alarmed about it." Pressed further, he took refuge humourously in the Parliamentary tradition of "Not anticipating the budget statement." Mr. Snowden will make his first public appearance since his recent illness, on the occasion of the budget speech.—B. O. W.

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